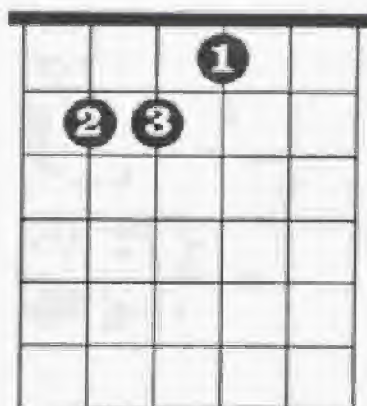
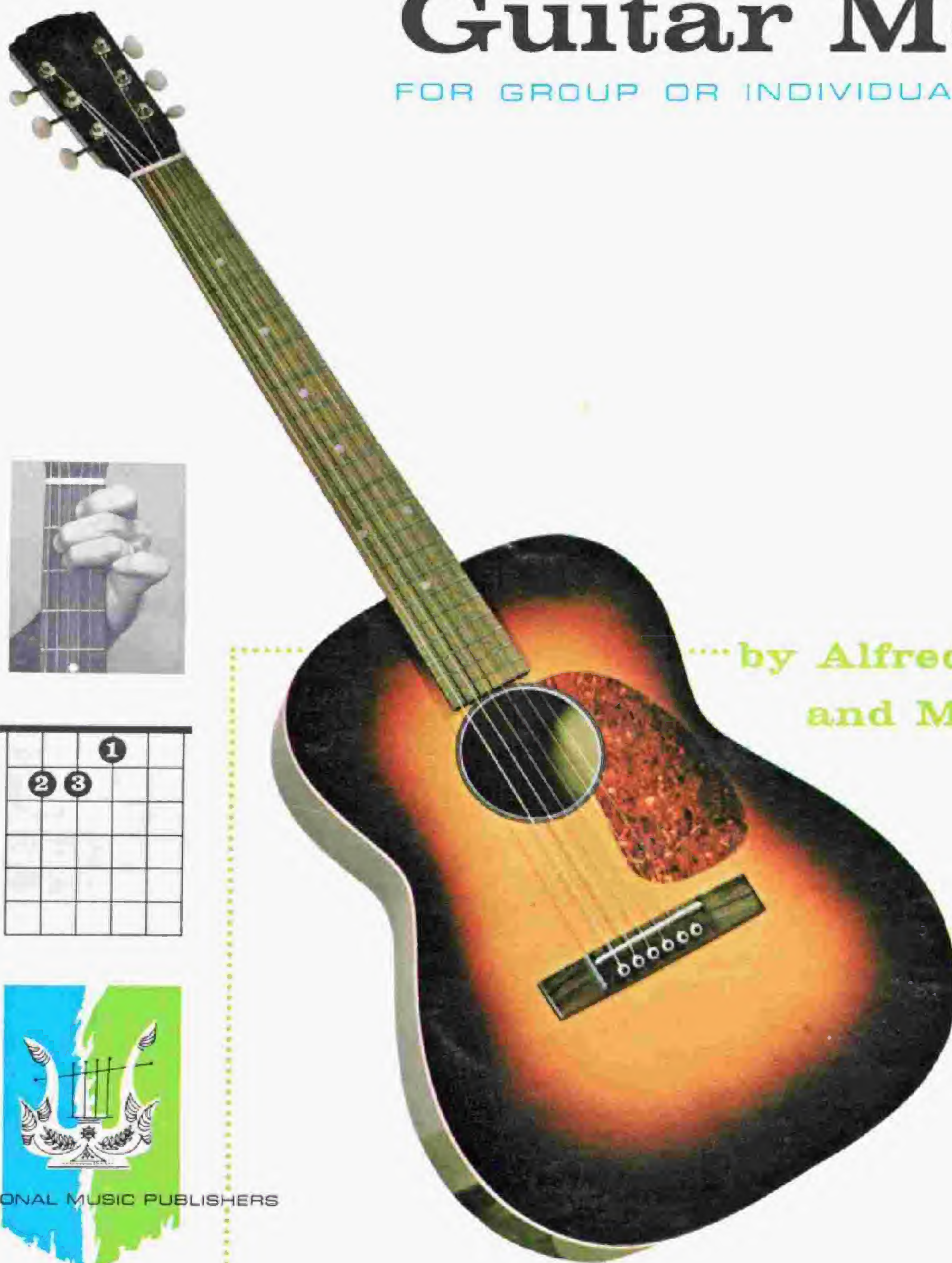


# 1

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# Alfred's Basic Guitar Method

FOR GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION



EDUCATIONAL MUSIC PUBLISHERS

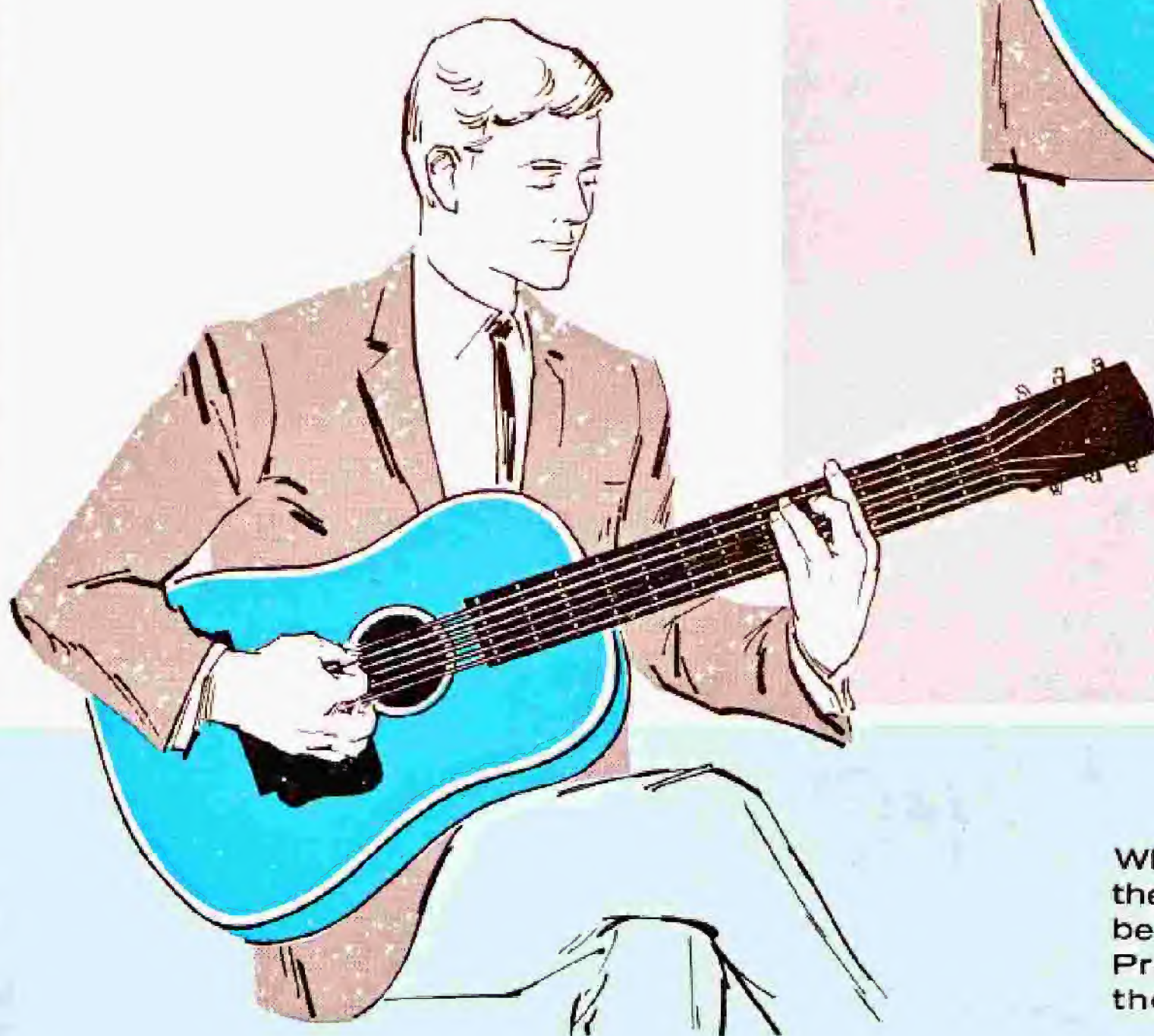
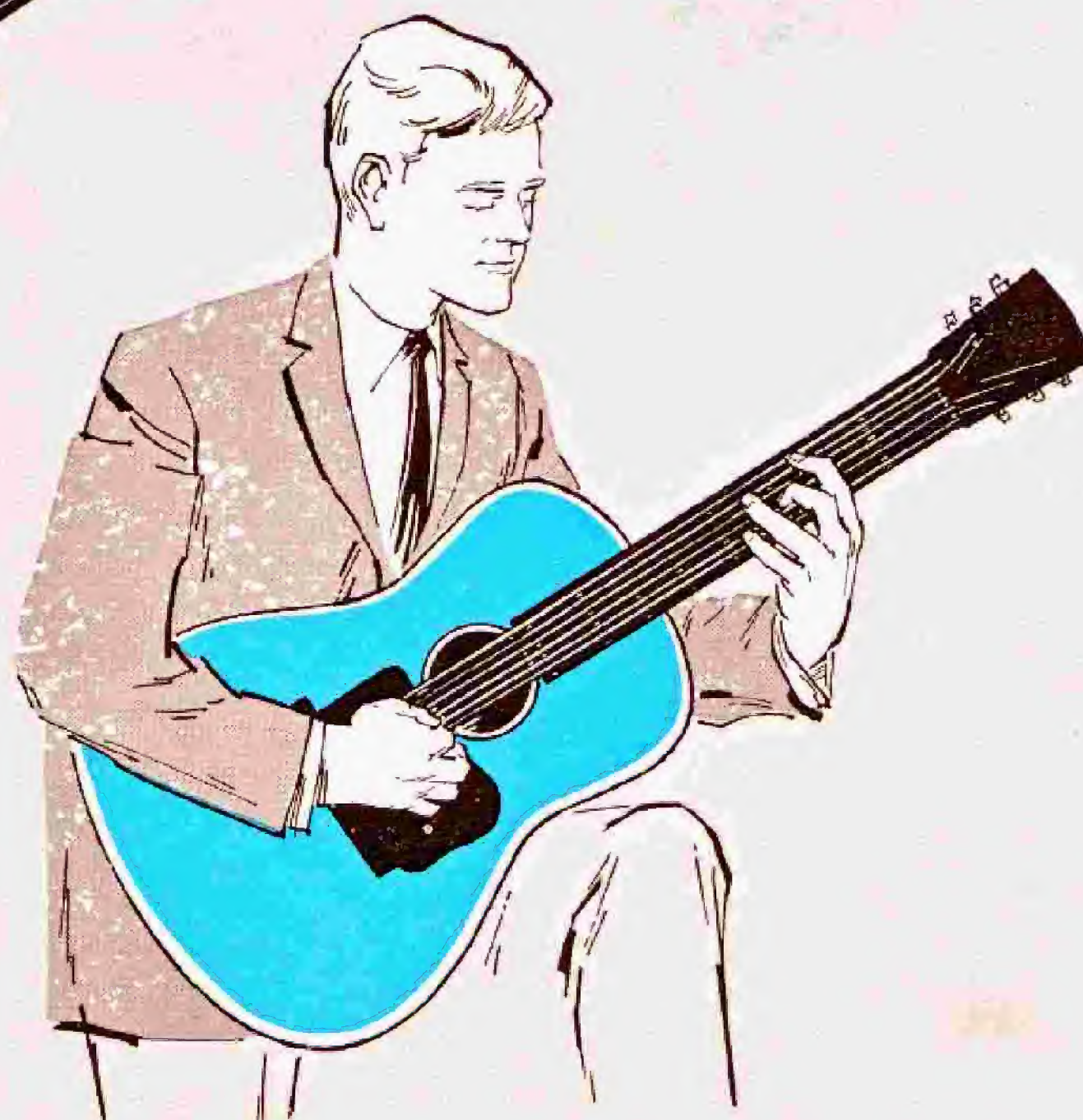
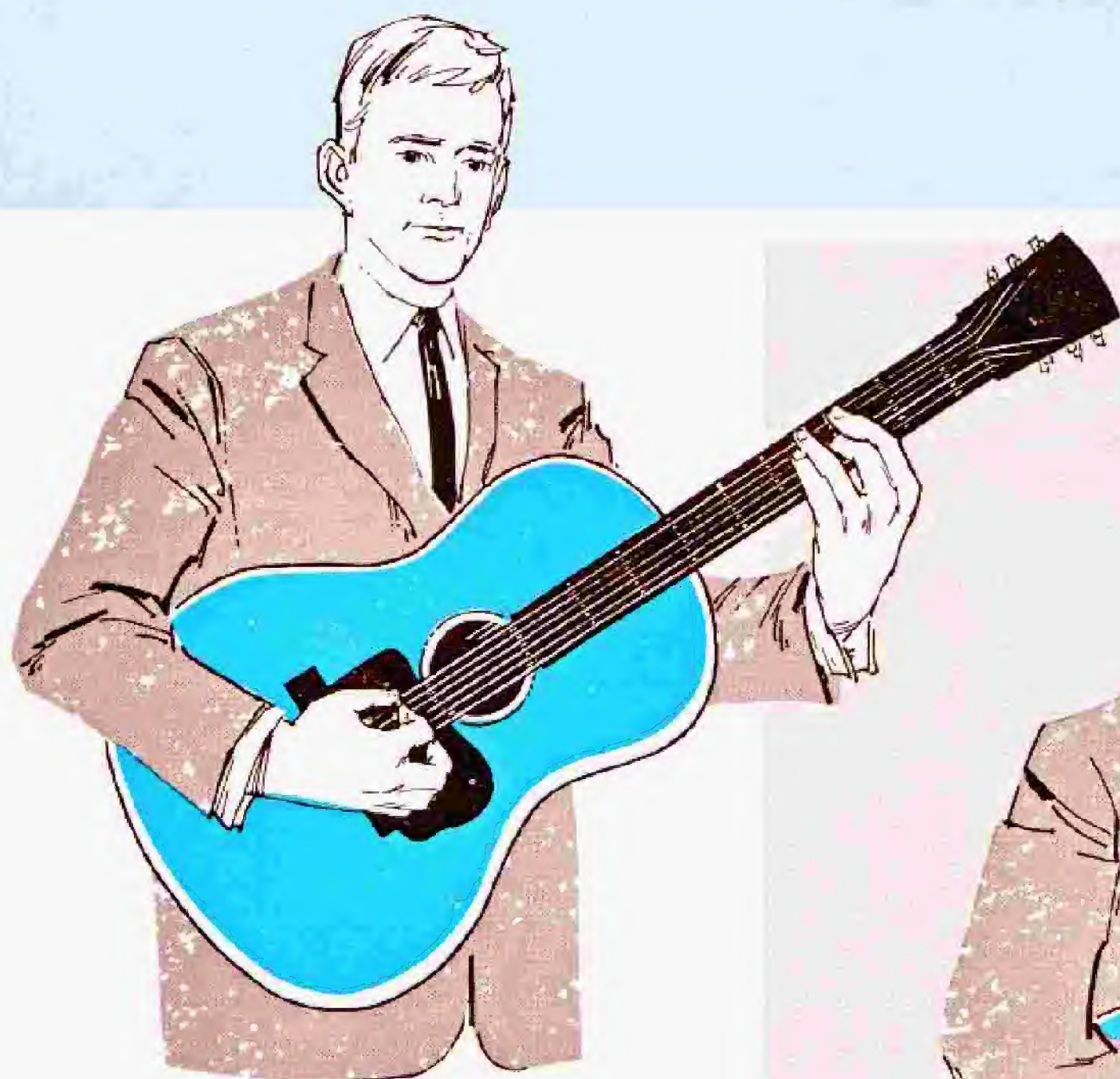
by Alfred d'Auberge  
and Morton Manus

*Alfred Music* CO., INC., NEW YORK



# How To Hold Your Guitar

Hold your guitar in a position which is most comfortable for you. Some positions are shown below.



When playing, keep your left wrist away from the fingerboard. This will allow your fingers to be in a better position to finger the chords. Press your fingers firmly but make certain they do not touch the neighboring strings.

The guitar is strummed with the right hand. You may use a guitar pick or your thumb. Strum all chords in a downward motion unless otherwise indicated.



# ALFRED'S BASIC GUITAR METHOD

BOOK 1

by ALFRED d'AUBERGE and MORTON MANUS

designed by ERNIE BARTH

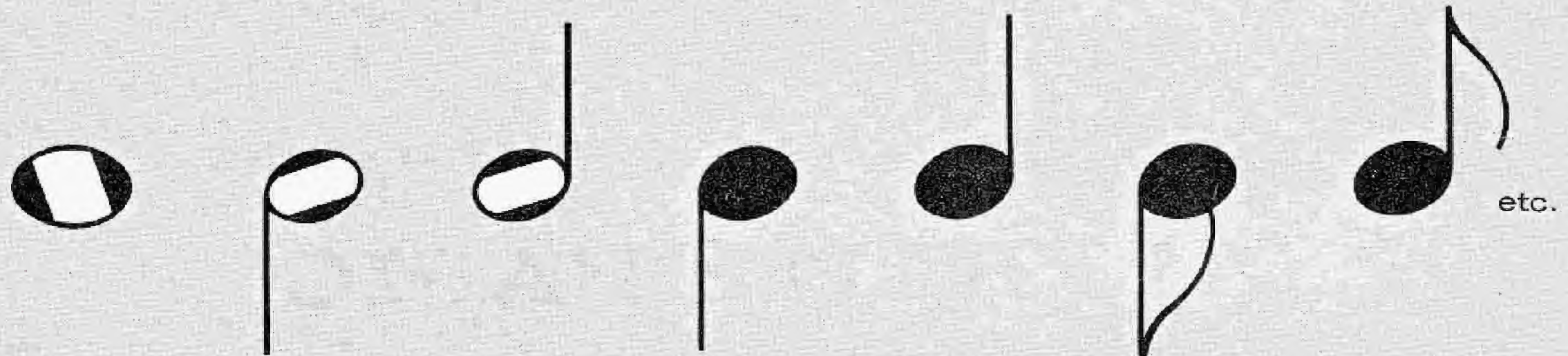
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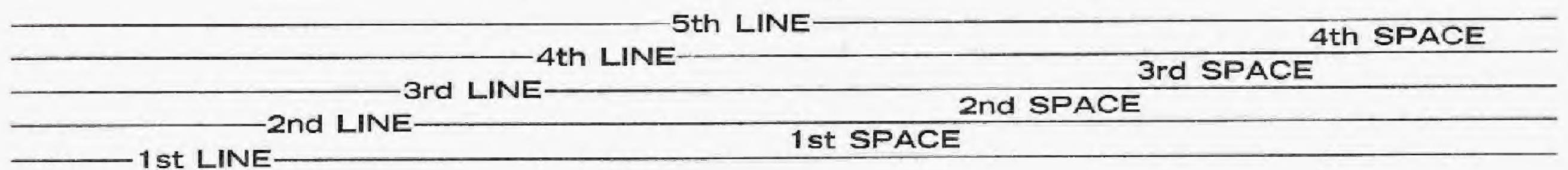
# Getting Acquainted With Music

Musical sounds are indicated by symbols called NOTES. Their time value is determined by their color (white or black) and by stems and flags attached to the note:



The notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, endlessly repeated to embrace the entire range of musical sound. The name and pitch of the note is determined by its position on five horizontal lines, and the spaces between, called the . . .

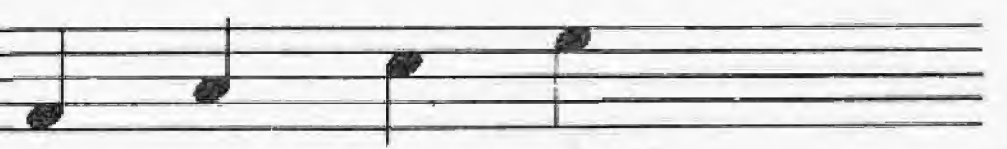
## Staff



### NOTES ON THE LINES

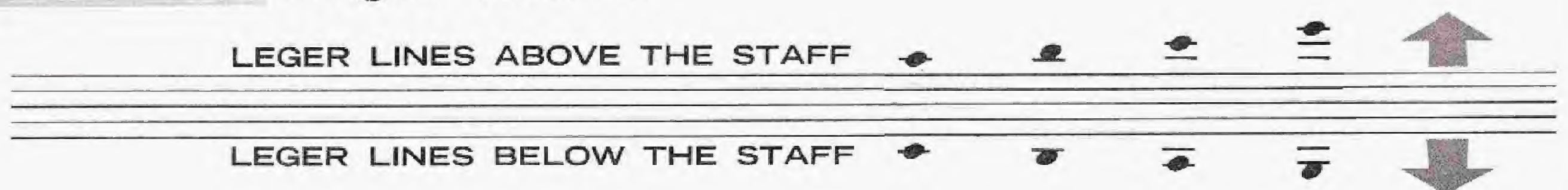


### NOTES IN THE SPACES



Because the five-line staff cannot contain all the notes of our musical system, other short lines are added above and below the staff, called . . .

## Leger Lines



During the evolution of musical notation, the staff had from 2 to 20 lines, and symbols were invented to locate certain lines and the pitch of the note on that line. These symbols were called . . .

## Clefs

Music has three clefs, the C, F and G clefs. The entire range of the Guitar can be written in the G clef and is used exclusively in this book. Originally the Gothic letter G was used on a four-line staff to establish the pitch of G: .....



It grew into the modern .....





# Comparative Note Values

ONE WHOLE NOTE



TWO HALF NOTES



FOUR QUARTER NOTES



EQUALS

OR

The WHOLE NOTE



receives 4 BEATS  
(4 counts).

The HALF NOTE



receives 2 BEATS.

The QUARTER NOTE



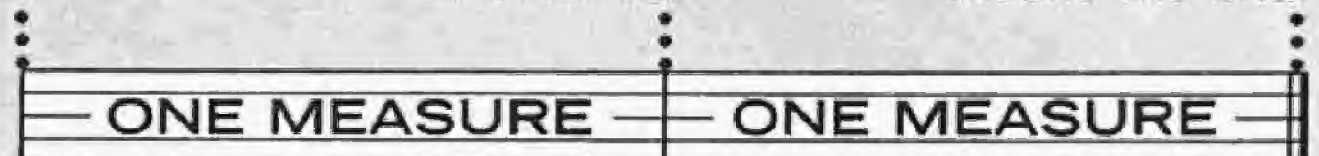
receives 1 BEAT.

BAR LINE

BAR LINE

double bar line  
means the end.

Music is divided into equal parts called MEASURES.  
A BAR LINE divides one measure from another.



To indicate the number of beats in each measure, we use a . . .

## Time Signature

The TIME SIGNATURE



or



← four beats in each measure,  
means  
← a beat on each quarter note.

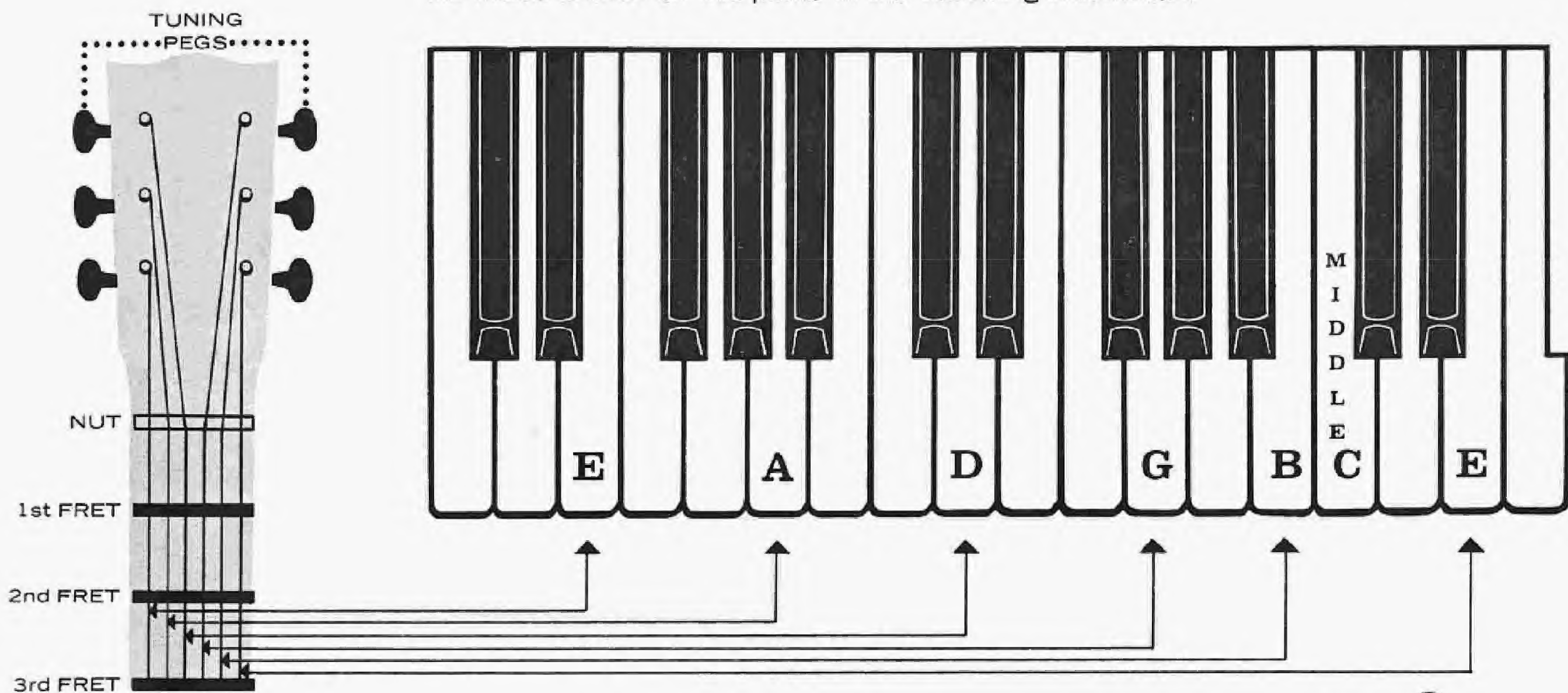
For each note value, there is a comparative REST sign.

	NOTES					RESTS				
	BEATS 1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
WHOLE NOTE										WHOLE REST
HALF NOTE										HALF REST
QUARTER NOTE										QUARTER REST



# How To Tune Your Guitar

The six strings of your guitar are the same pitch as the six notes shown on the piano in the following illustration:



## Other Ways Of Tuning Your Guitar

Tune the 6th string to E on the piano. If no piano is available, approximate E as best you can and proceed as follows:

Press 5th fret of 6th string to get pitch of 5th string (A).  
 Press 5th fret of 5th string to get pitch of 4th string (D).  
 Press 5th fret of 4th string to get pitch of 3rd string (G).  
 Press 4th fret of 3rd string to get pitch of 2nd string (B).  
 Press 5th fret of 2nd string to get pitch of 1st string (E).

The 'Tune-Rite' record (\$1) offers another easy solution to tuning. It allows the hands to be free while insuring perfect tuning by using a guitar sound on the record. Recorded by Alfred Music Co., this record may be ordered through your local music store.



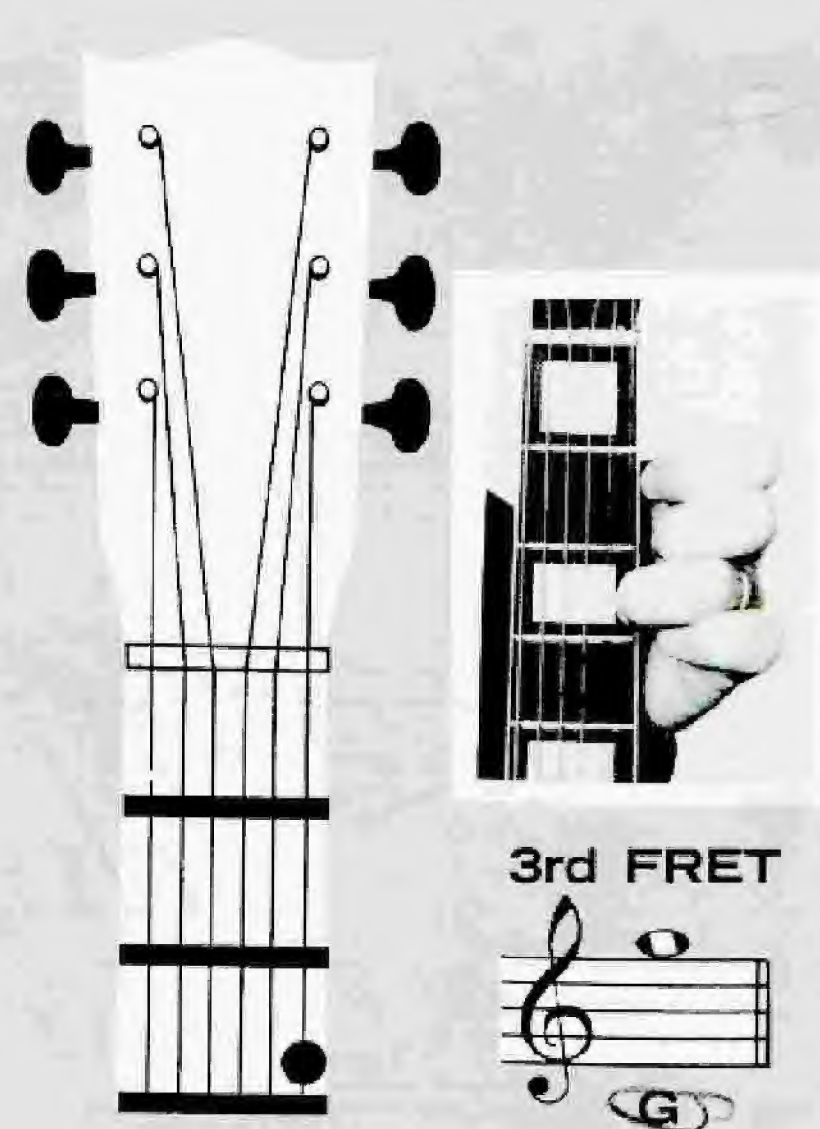
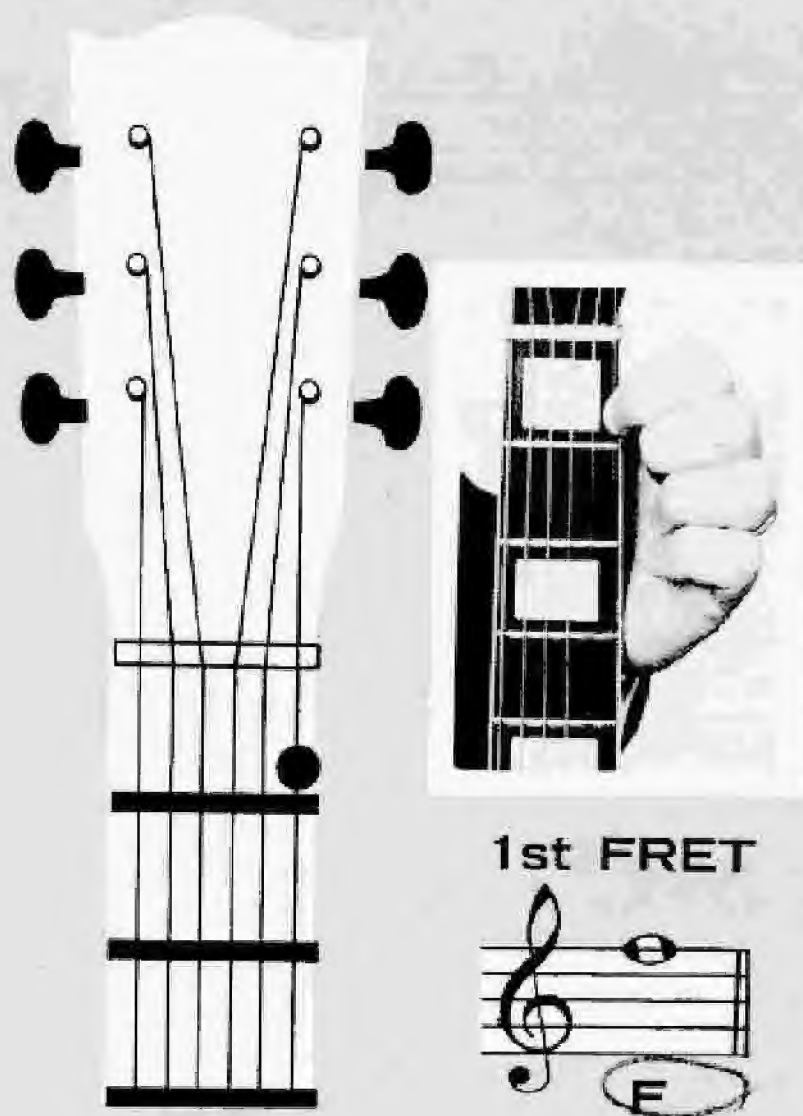
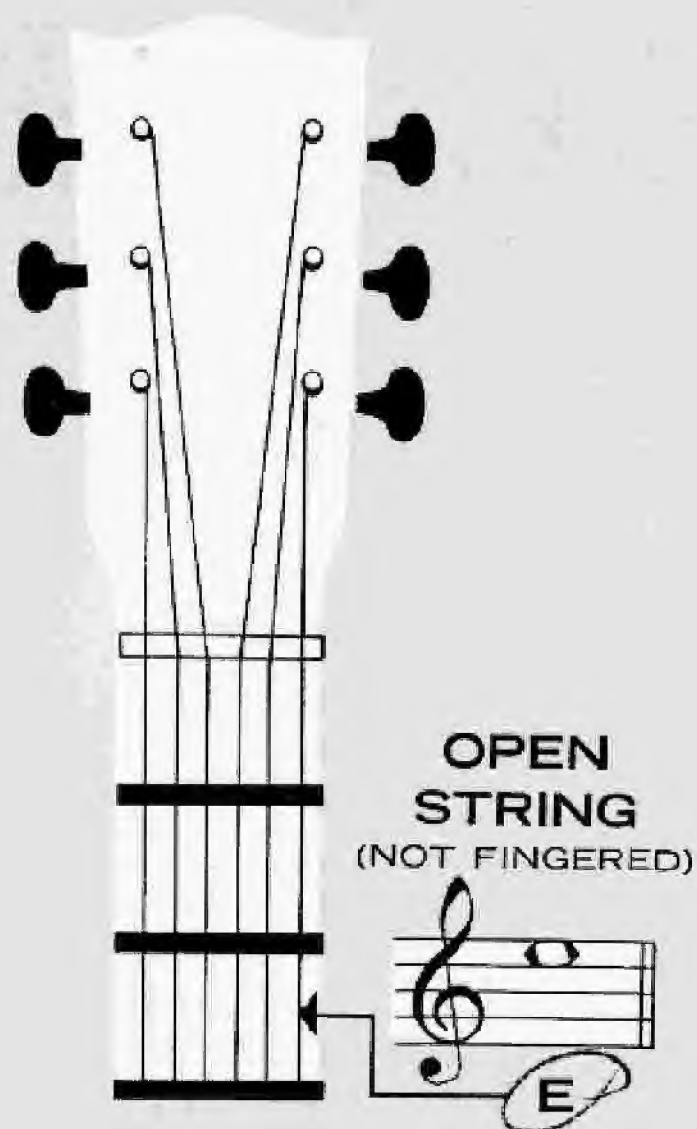
	E	A	D	G	B	E
FRET 1						
FRET 2						
FRET 3						
FRET 4						
FRET 5						
STRING	6	5	4	3	2	1

## Guitar Diagrams

When introducing the single notes of the guitar, two diagrams are used. One diagram is used to show the correct finger position of the note on the guitar finger-board along with its musical notation. The other diagram is a review of all the notes introduced on that page and also includes the correct fingering for each note.

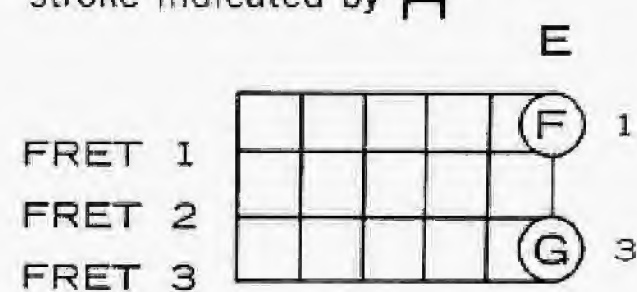


## Notes on the First String (E)



Use only the down-  
stroke indicated by 

PLAY SLOWLY AND EVENLY




## AND AWAY WE GO



\*Use open string

DOUBLE  
BAR  
LINE



USED AT THE  
END OF A PIECE

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# SOUND-OFF

(HOW TO COUNT TIME)



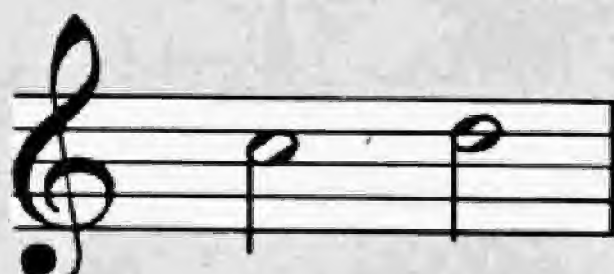
QUARTER NOTE  
ONE COUNT



Count: 1 2 3 4



HALF NOTE  
TWO COUNTS



Count: 1 2 3 4



DOTTED HALF NOTE  
THREE COUNTS



Count: 1 2 3



WHOLE NOTE  
FOUR COUNTS



Count: 1 2 3 4

## Time Signatures

EACH PIECE OF MUSIC SHOULD HAVE NUMBERS AT THE BEGINNING, CALLED A TIME SIGNATURE. THESE NUMBERS TELL US HOW TO COUNT TIME.

3  
4

THE TOP NUMBER TELLS US TO  
COUNT THREE TO EACH MEASURE



THE BOTTOM NUMBER TELLS US THAT  
A QUARTER NOTE GETS ONE COUNT

4  
4

FOUR COUNTS TO A MEASURE

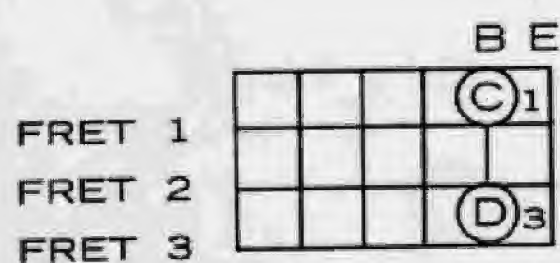
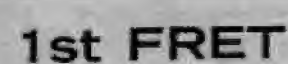
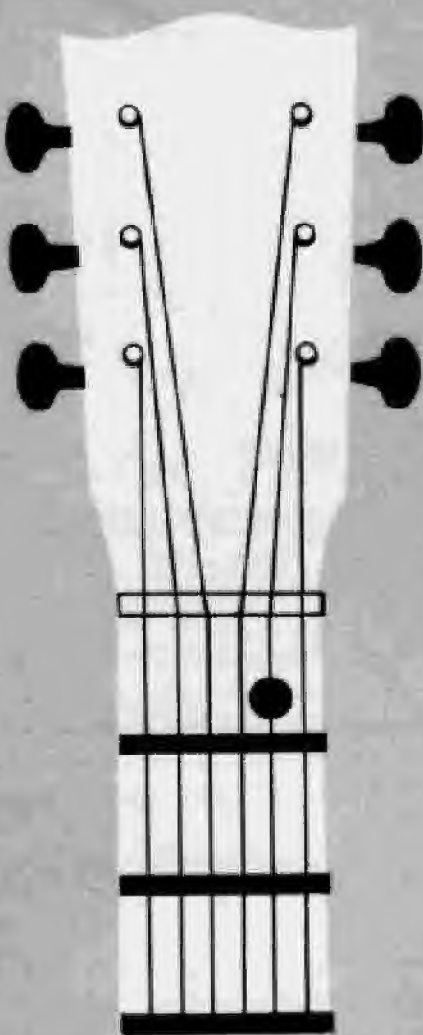


A QUARTER NOTE GETS ONE COUNT

**IMPORTANT!** FILL IN THE MISSING TIME SIGNATURES OF THE SONGS ALREADY LEARNED.



## Notes on the Second String (B)



## TWO-STRING POLKA





# THE GREY GOOSE



The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is written in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes. Chords are indicated above the staff: C\* (first measure), G7 (second measure), C (third measure), G7 (fourth measure), C (fifth measure), G7 (sixth measure), C (seventh measure), and G7 (eighth measure). The second staff continues the melody with chords C, G7, C, G, C, and G. The third staff concludes the piece with chords C, G7, C, G7, C, G7, and C. The score is set against a background of a stylized rose tree and a small house.

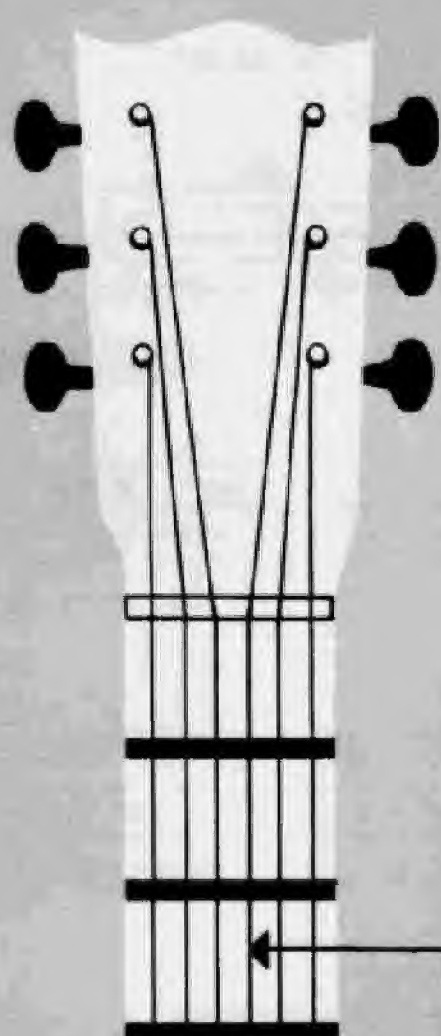
# BLUE BIRD WALTZ

# JINGLE BELLS

\*These letters are chords for the instructor who may use them as a 2nd part.



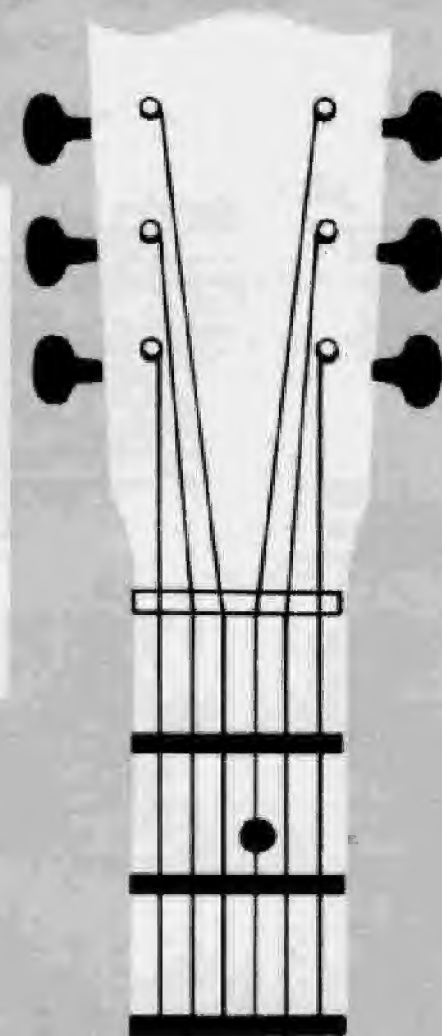
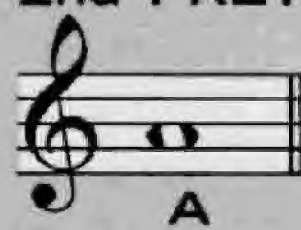
## The Third String (G)



OPEN  
STRING



2nd FRET



FRET 1 G B E  
FRET 2 (A)<sup>2</sup>  
FRET 3

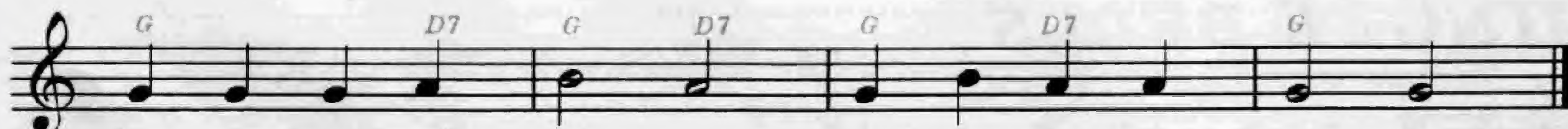
TWO SOLOS ON THE THREE HIGHEST STRINGS

## AU CLAIR DE LA LUNE

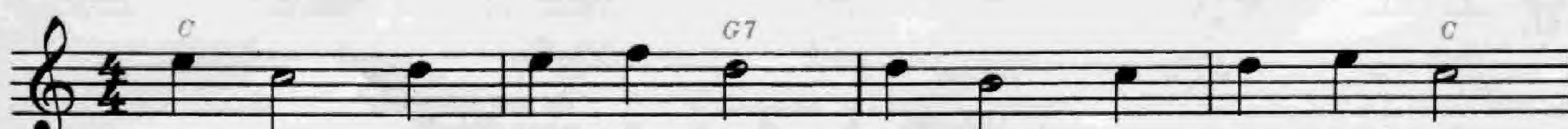
Use down-stroke only



These are \_\_\_\_\_ notes.

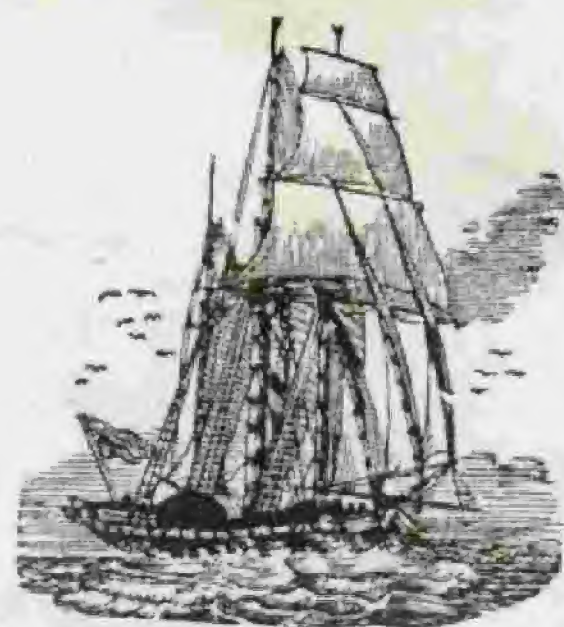


## SHOO FLY





# THE ROAD HOME



Musical notation for "THE ROAD HOME" in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff with treble clef. Chords are indicated above the notes: C, G7, C, E7, Am, Dm, G7, C, F, Em, F, Em, F, C, G7, C, E7, Am, Dm, G7, C.

# EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE

Musical notation for "EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE" in 3/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff with treble clef. Chords are indicated above the notes: C, G7, C, F, G7, C, C7, F, C, A7, D7, G7, C, C7, F, C, A7, D7, G7, C.

# HOP-A-LONG

Musical notation for "HOP-A-LONG" in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff with treble clef. Chords are indicated above the notes: G, C, G, D7, G, D7, G, G, C, G, D7, G, D7, G.



## DANCE MARY, DANCE



Sheet music for "Dance Mary, Dance" in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff. Chords are indicated above the notes: C, G7, C, G7, C, G. The piece ends with a double bar line.

## ONE-TWO-THREE

HAWAIIAN SONG

Sheet music for "One-Two-Three" in 3/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff. Chords are indicated above the notes: C, G7, C, A7, D7, G7, C, A7, D7, G7, C. The piece ends with a double bar line.

## MARGARITA

Sheet music for "Margarita" in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff. Chords are indicated above the notes: C, G7, C, A7, Dm, G7, C, G7, C. The piece ends with a double bar line.





## HOP, HOP, HOP



## GEORGIA CAKE-WALK

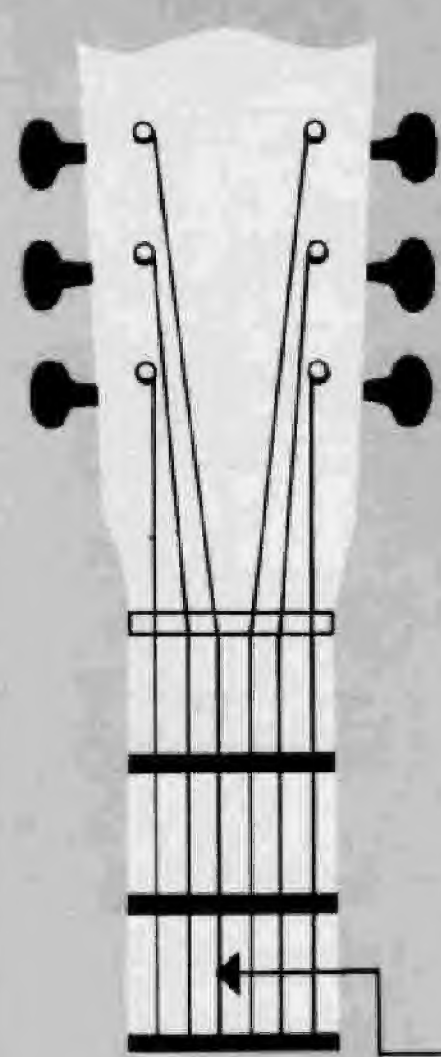


## HERE WE GO!

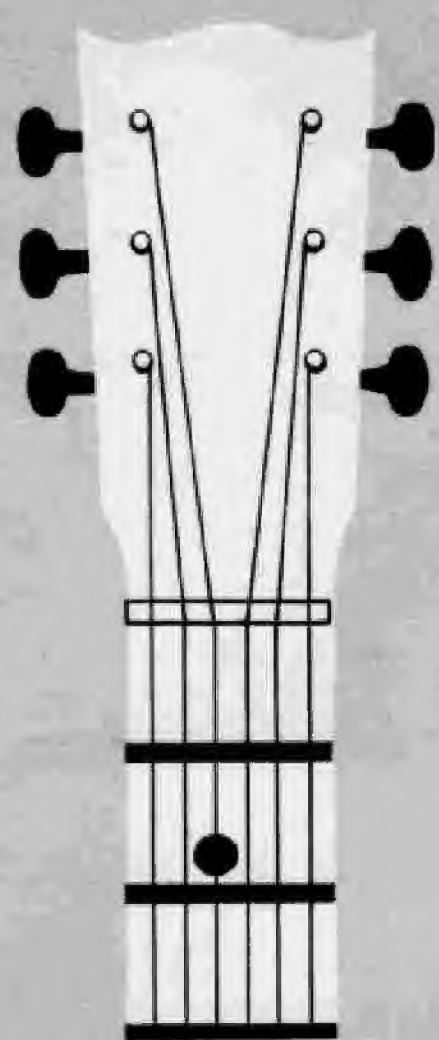
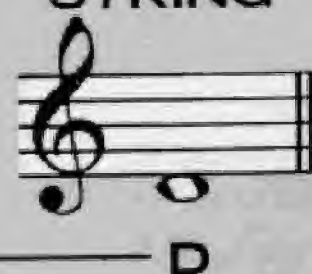




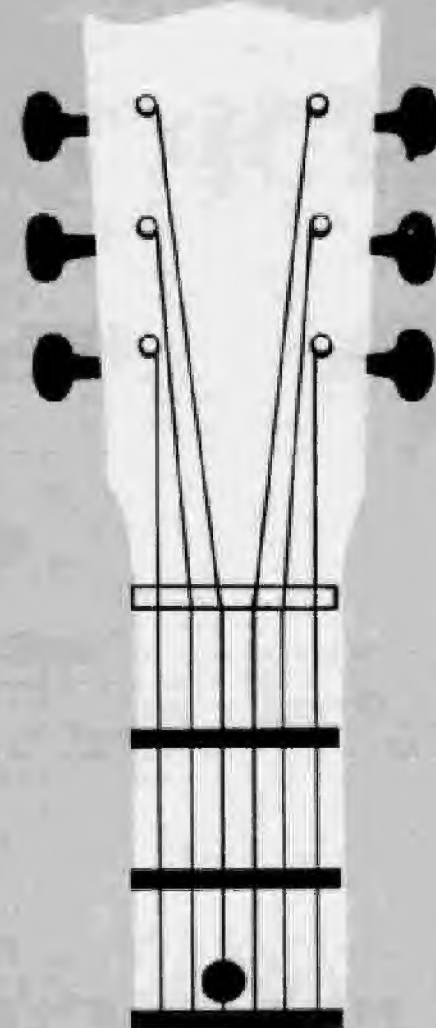
## Notes on the Fourth String (D)



OPEN  
STRING



2nd FRET



3rd FRET



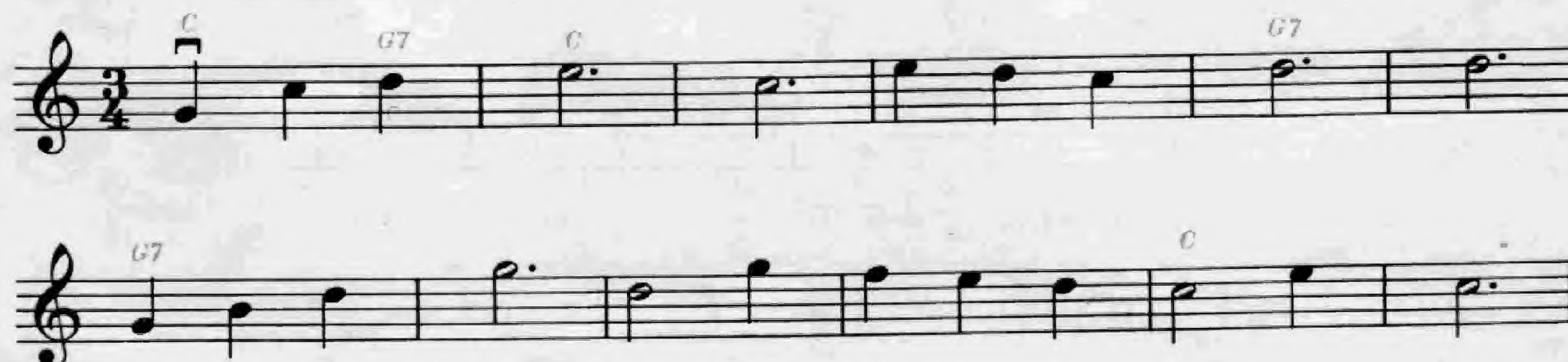
	D	G	B	E
FRET 1				
FRET 2		(E)2		
FRET 3		(F)3		



## OLD MAC DONALD HAD A FARM



## DOWN IN THE VALLEY





The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes. Chords are indicated above the staff: F (first measure), Bb F (second measure), Bb F (third measure), and Am (fourth measure). The second staff continues the melody with chords Bb F, G7 C7 F, and Bb F. The third staff concludes the piece with chords F Bb F, Am Bb F, and G7 C7 F. A small, detailed illustration of a person, possibly a woman, is located in the top right corner of the page.

# COME TO THE SEA

Three staves of musical notation for the song "The Rose Tree". The music is in 3/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff contains measures 5-8, and the third staff contains measures 9-12. Chords are indicated above the notes: C, G7, C, C7, F, C, Am, Em, F, C, G7, C.

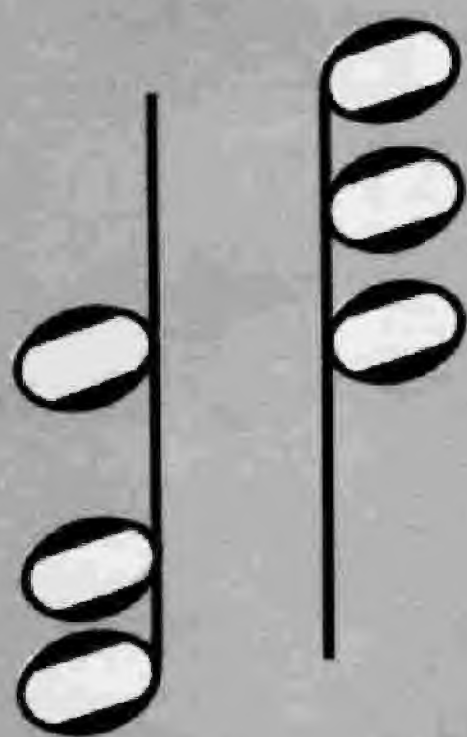
## BOHEMIAN FOLK SONG



## Introducing Chords



A CHORD is a combination of three or more harmonious notes.  
All notes except the whole note have a stem going up or down.  
When notes are to be struck together as a CHORD, they are connected by the same stem:



(Not to be played)



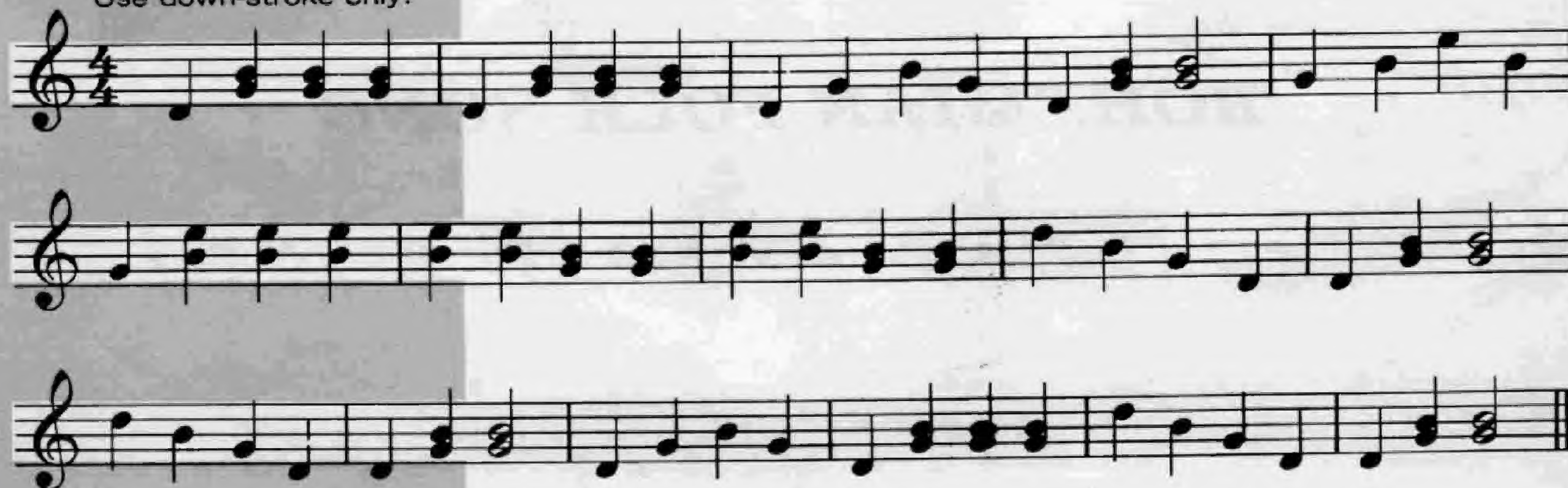
## Preliminary Study

Two-note chords on the open strings.



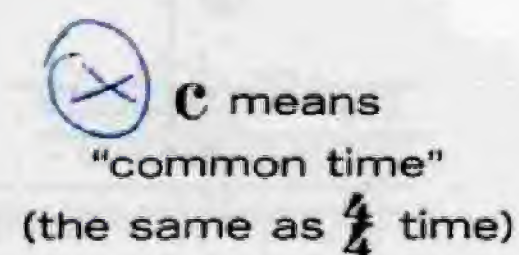
Two-note chords with D as a bass note.

Use down-stroke only.



LEARN THE ROTATION OF THE STRINGS THOROUGHLY.  
PLAY WITH THE WRIST FREE AND RELAXED.  
KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE NOTES.



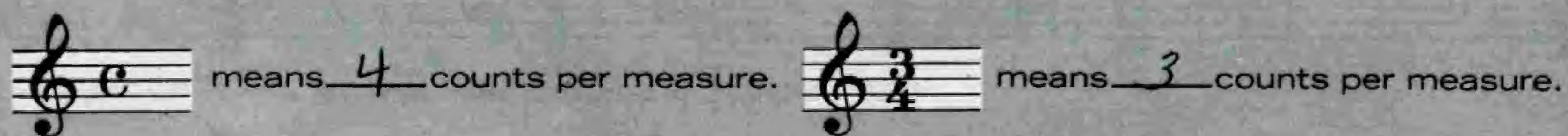


**NOBODY KNOWS  
THE TROUBLE I'VE SEEN**



## Review

Divide into measures





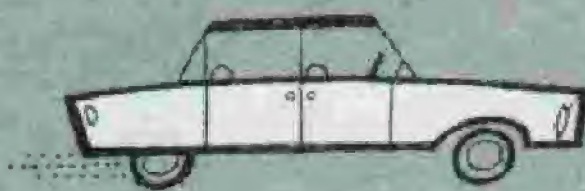
## Tempo Signs

The three principal TEMPO SIGNS are:

Andante (slow)



Moderato (moderately)



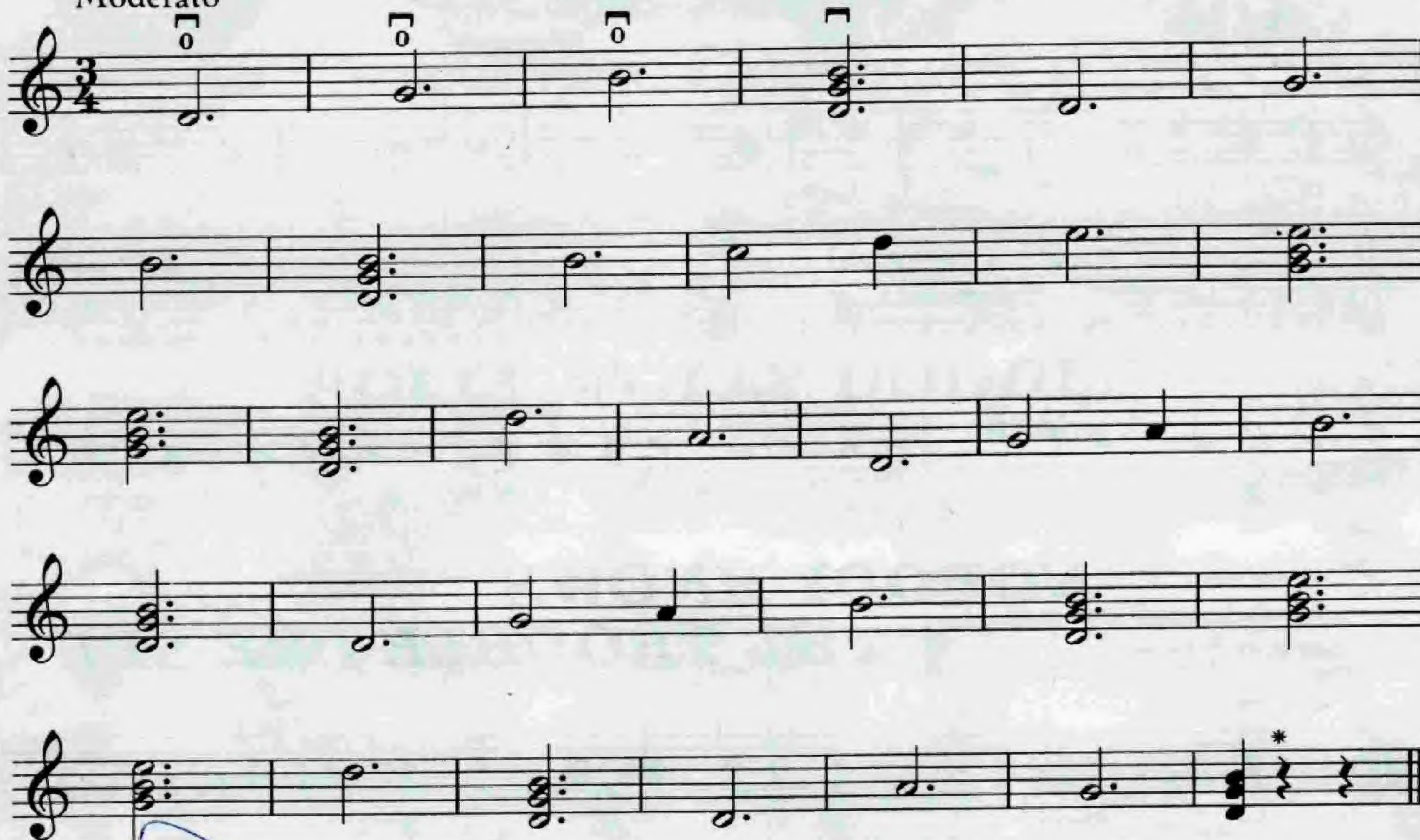
Allegro (fast)



## Three Note Chords

(On three open strings)

Moderato



Moderato

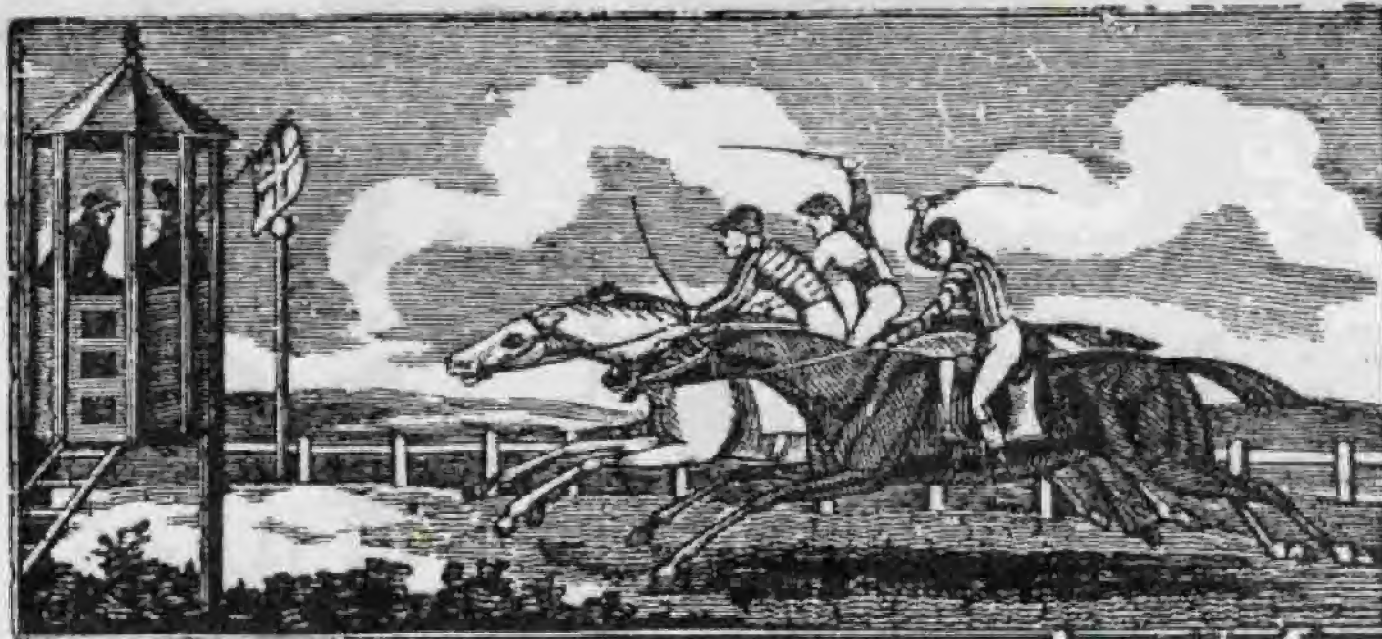
## LONG, LONG AGO



Learn to play this melody by memory.

\*REST SIGN. } is a quarter rest denoting silence for one beat.





## CAMPTOWN RACES

(Introducing chords with one note fingered)



Allegro

Sheet music for "Camptown Races" in 4/4 time, marked Allegro. The music is written on three staves. Chords are indicated above the notes: G, D7, G, G, D7, G, C, G, D7, G.

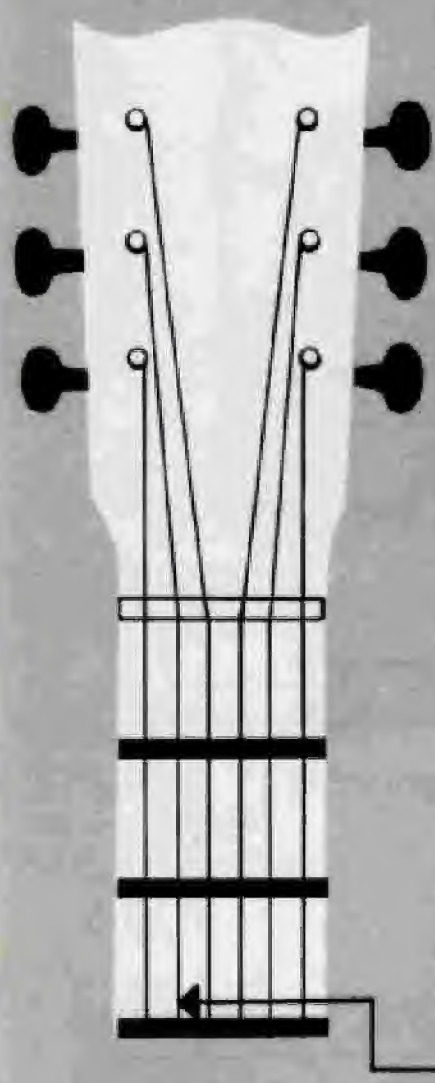
## DAISY BELL

Moderato

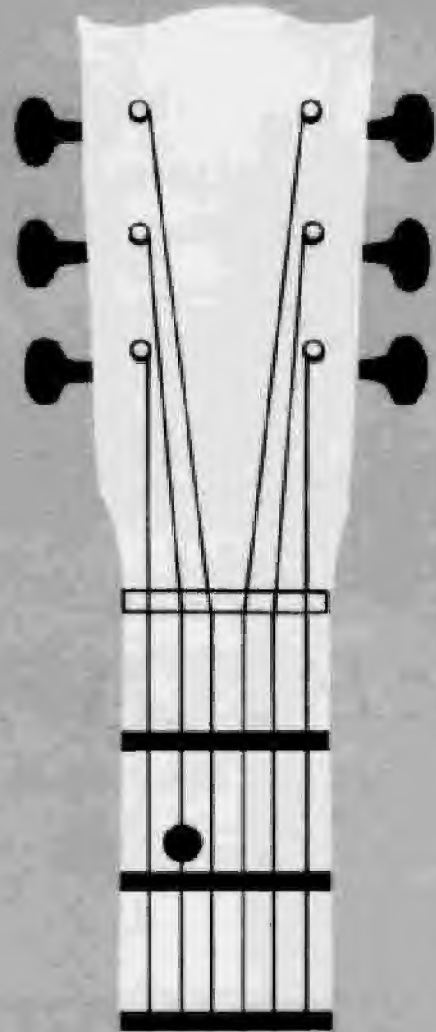
Sheet music for "Daisy Bell" in 3/4 time, marked Moderato. The music is written on four staves. Chords are indicated above the notes: C, F, C, G, G7, G, C, Am, D7, G, G7, C, F, C, G7, C, G7, C, G7, C.



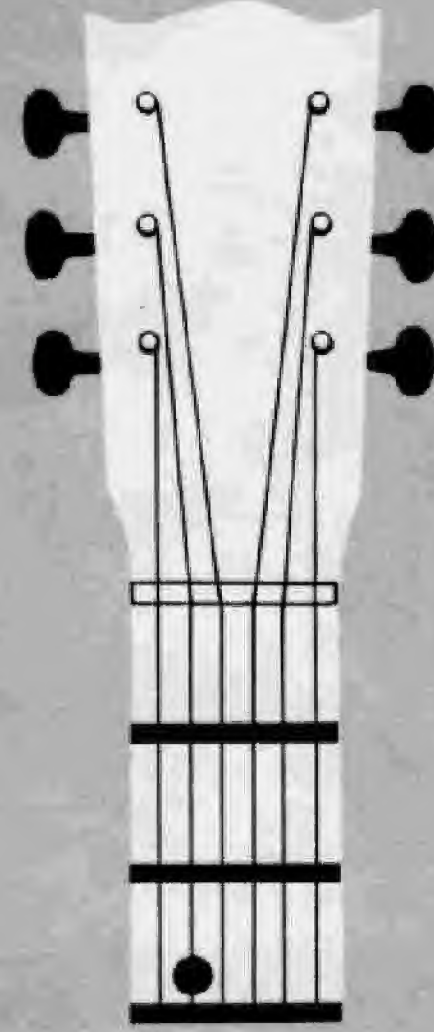
## The Fifth String (A)



OPEN  
STRING



2nd FRET



3rd FRET

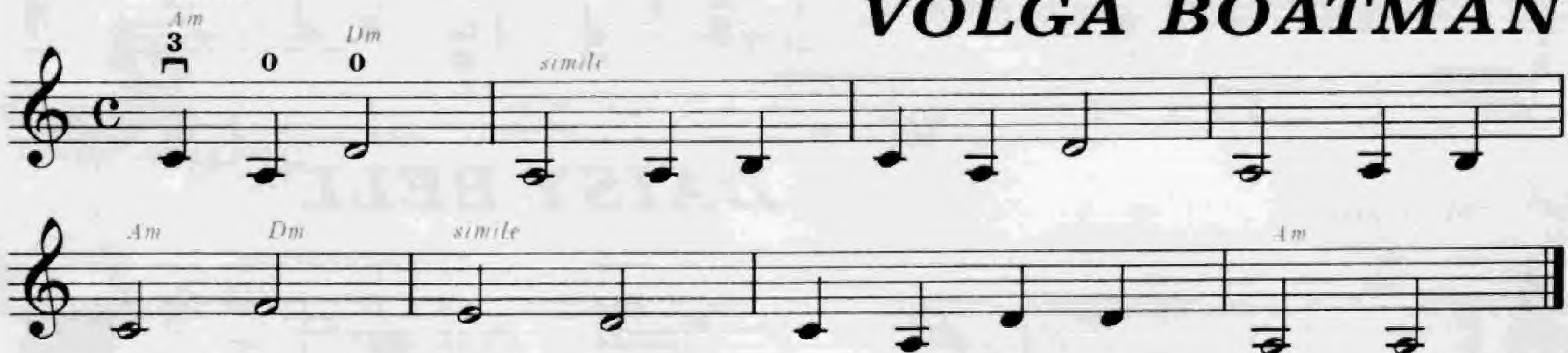


	A	D	G	B	E
FRET 1					
FRET 2	(B)2				
FRET 3	(C)3				



Andante

## VOLGA BOATMAN

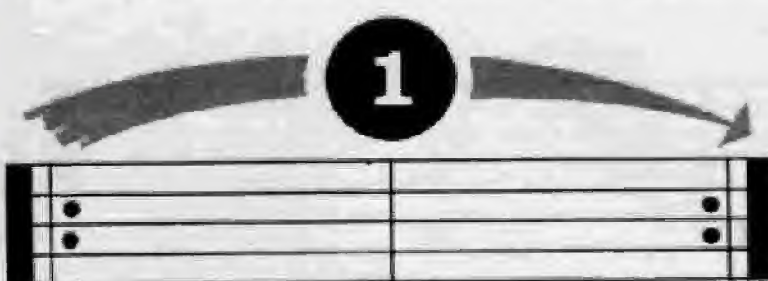


Allegro

## SKIP TO MY LOU

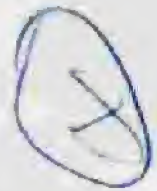


The double dots inside the double bars indicate that everything between the double bars must be REPEATED.





# LAUGHING POLKA



Allegro



Musical notation for the first piece, **LAUGHING POLKA**. It consists of four staves of music in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked **Allegro**. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, and accidentals. Chord symbols (C, G7, Dm) are written above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.



Moderato

# LIEBESTRAUM

Musical notation for the second piece, **LIEBESTRAUM**. It consists of four staves of music in 3/4 time. The tempo is marked **Moderato**. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, and accidentals. Chord symbols (C, E7, A7, D7, Dm, F, G) are written above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

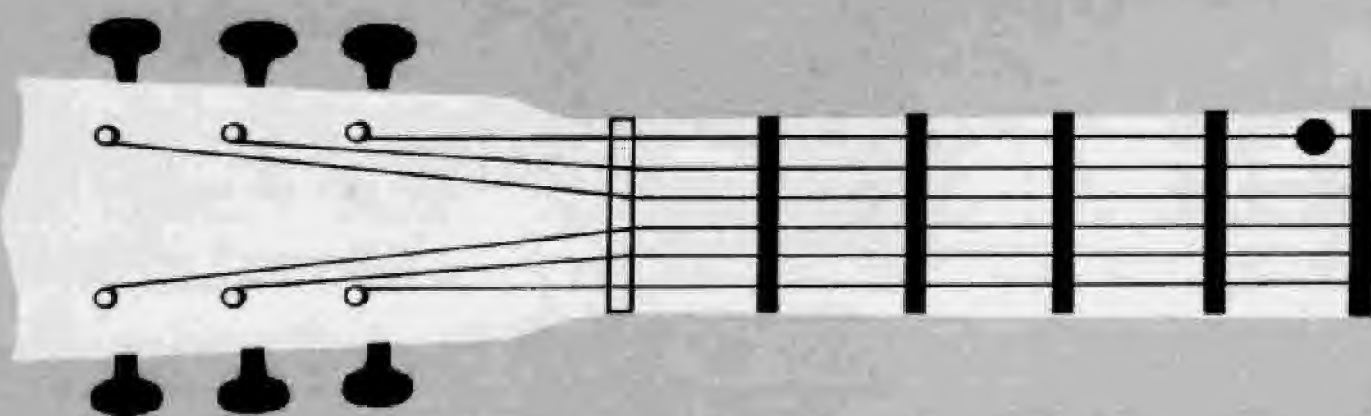
Allegro

# BUFFALO GALS

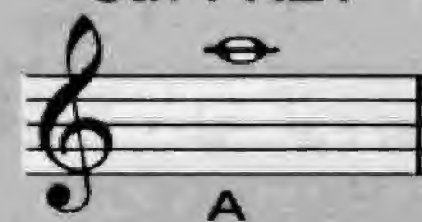
Musical notation for the third piece, **BUFFALO GALS**. It consists of three staves of music in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked **Allegro**. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, and accidentals. Chord symbols (C, G7) are written above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.



## Introducing High A



5th FRET



					E	
FRET 1					(F) 1	
FRET 2					(G) 3	
FRET 3						
FRET 4					(A) 4 (Use 4th finger)	
FRET 5						



## BLUE TAIL FLY



Correct position of instrument is important!

## THE LADY HAD



## A ROOSTER

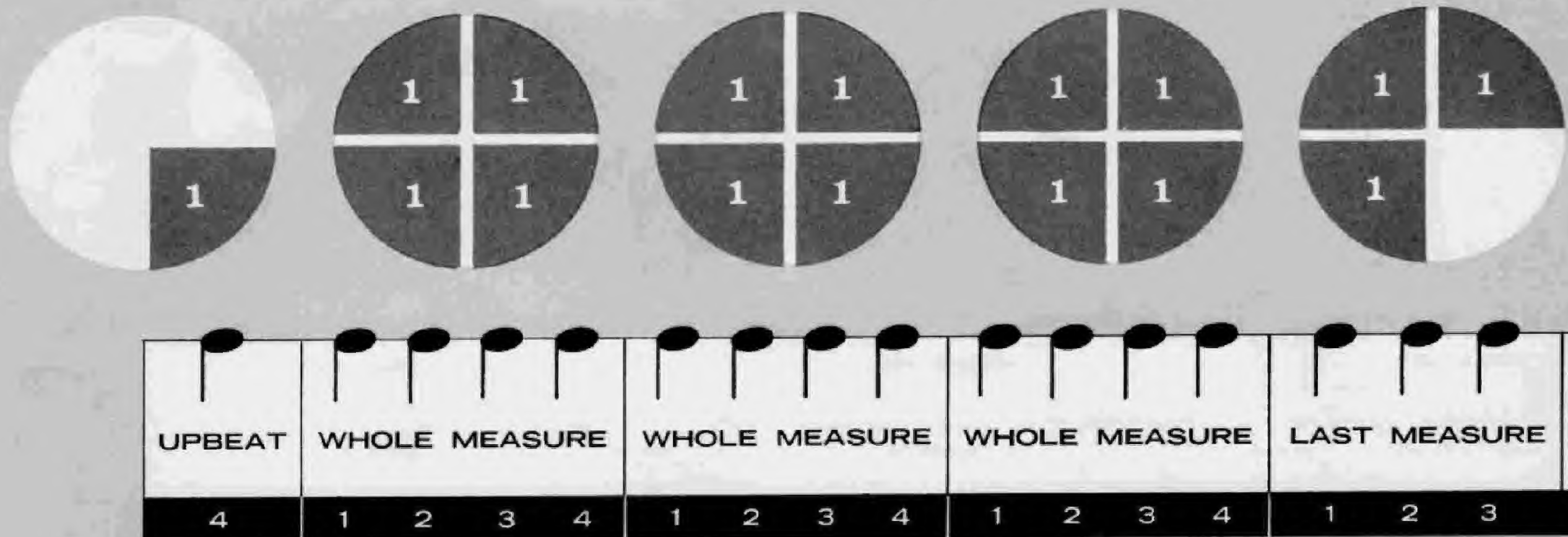
Allegro





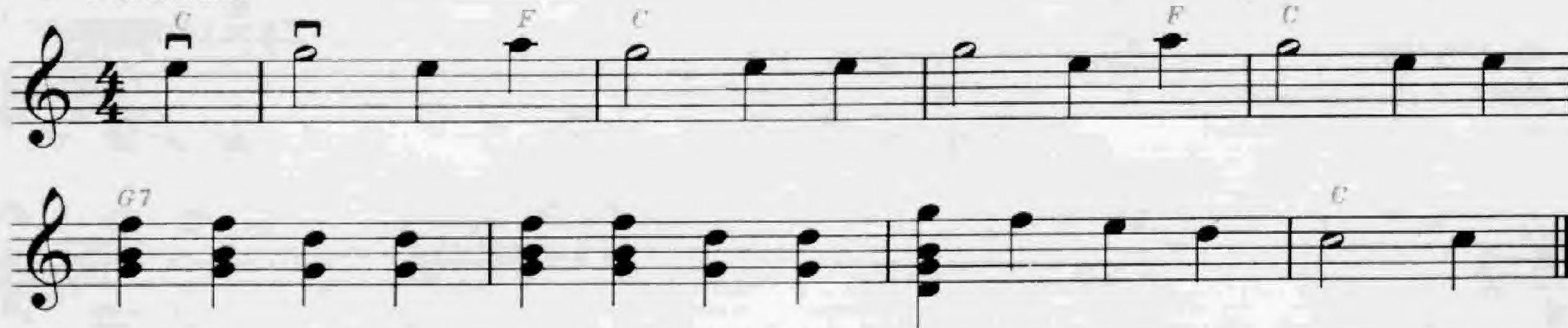
## Incomplete Measures

Every piece does not begin on the first beat. Music sometimes begins with an incomplete measure, called the UPBEAT, or PICK-UP. If the upbeat is one beat, the last measure will have only three beats in  $\frac{4}{4}$ , or 2 beats in  $\frac{3}{4}$ .



## A-TISKIT, A-TASKIT


Moderato



## THE YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS

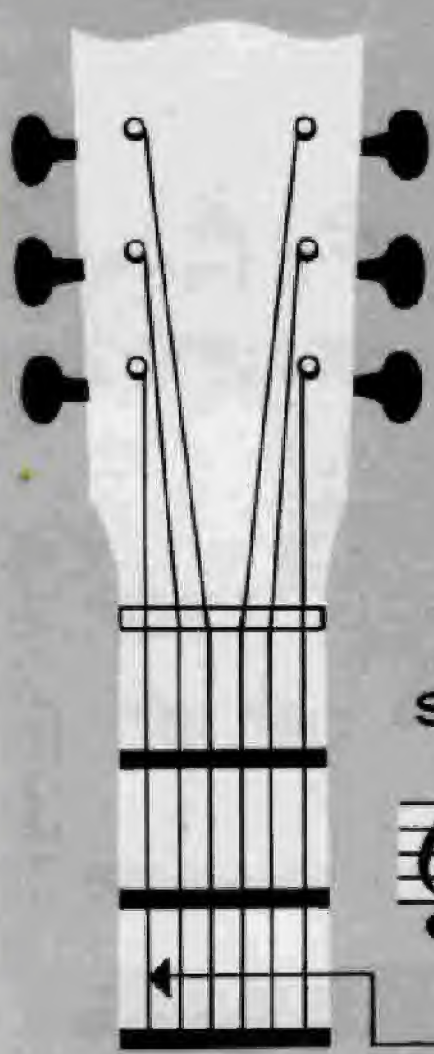
Allegro



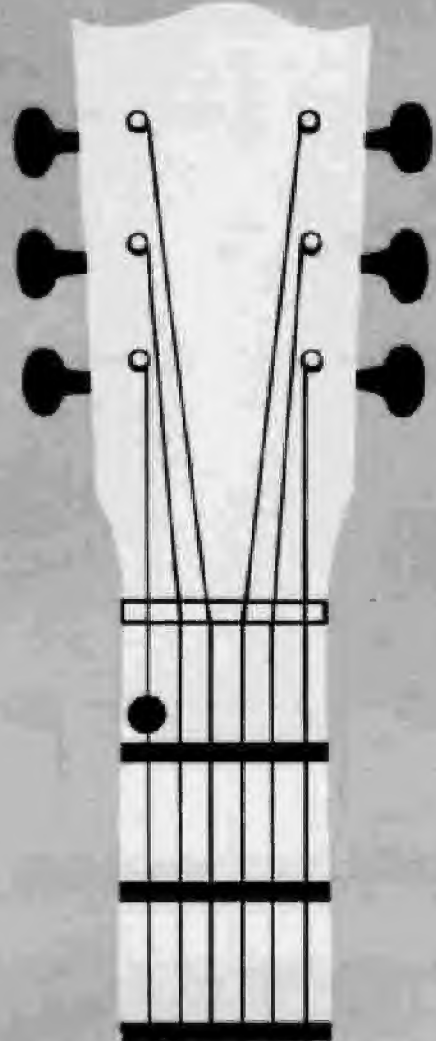
\*  HOLD SIGN (Fermata): This sign indicates that the time value of the note is lengthened (approximately twice its usual value).



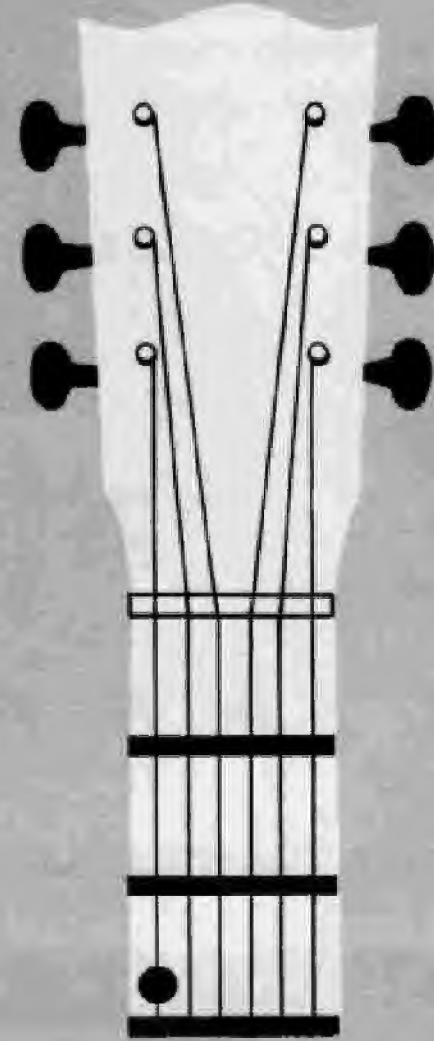
## The Sixth String (E)



OPEN  
STRING



1st FRET



3rd FRET



Is your guitar in tune?

	E	A	D	G	B	E
FRET 1	(F)1					
FRET 2						
FRET 3	(G)3					



Using half and quarter notes, write notes studied. Mark letter name above each note.

## The Natural Scale

**BASS STRINGS**

6th string    5th string    4th string

Frets: 0 1 3    0 2 3    0 2 3

E F G    A B C    D E F

**SOLO STRINGS**

3rd string    2nd string    1st string

Frets: 0 2    0 1 3    0 1 3 5

G A    B C D    E F G A



## I'M A-LEAVIN' CHEYENNE

Moderato



## LIGHTLY ROW

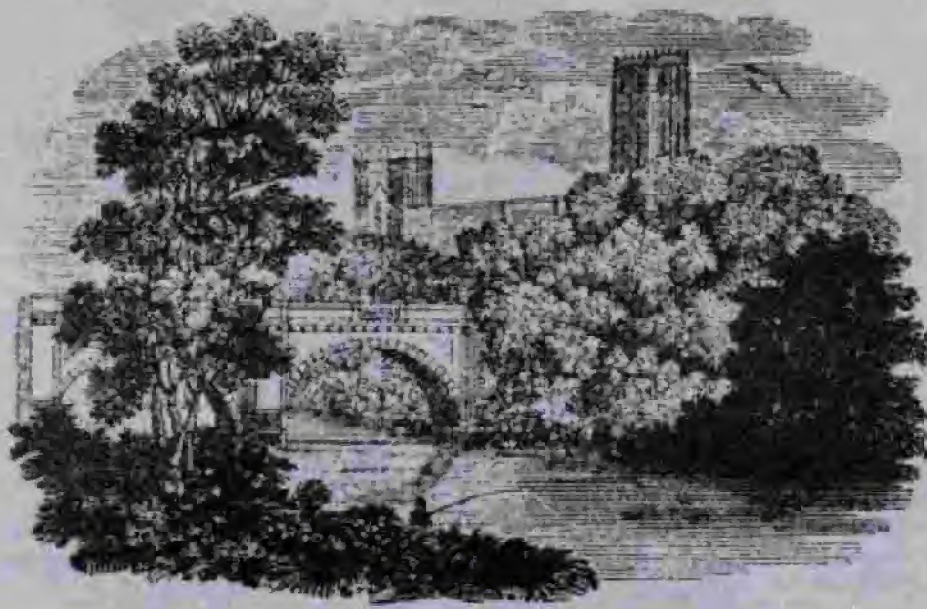
Moderato



# THE BLUE DANUBE WALTZ







# **CAN-CAN** DUET\* Allegro

J. OFFENBACH

1st

2nd

1st

2nd

1st

2nd

1st

2nd

\*The 1st and 2nd part is to be played by the student. The teacher may accompany the student by playing the 2nd part, and vice versa. Follow this procedure on subsequent duets unless otherwise indicated.



## The Dynamics

The signs showing how SOFT or LOUD to play the music are called the DYNAMICS. The principal dynamics are:

*p*

(piano)

SOFT

*mf*

(mezzo-forte)

MODERATELY LOUD

*f*

(forte)

LOUD

*ff*

(fortissimo)

VERY LOUD

## ECHO WALTZ

COUNT EVENLY

The musical score for 'ECHO WALTZ' is written in 3/4 time and consists of seven staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various piano dynamics and chord markings. The first staff begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic and a C major chord. The second staff features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a G7 chord. The third staff starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a C major chord. The fourth staff begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic and a C major chord. The fifth staff starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a G7 chord. The sixth staff begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic and a C major chord. The seventh staff starts with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a C major chord. The score concludes with a double bar line.



# THE DESERT SONG

(STUDY IN COUNTING)

**Moderato**

1st

COUNT: 2 3 4

2nd

*f*

*p*

1st

2nd

*f*


*p*


1st


2nd

*f*

*p*

 QUARTER REST = 1 COUNT

 HALF REST = 2 COUNTS

 WHOLE REST = 4 COUNTS

# ON TOP OF OLD SMOKY

**Allegro**

\* TIED NOTES

*mf*

*G*

*D7*

*G*

*G*

*D7*

*G*

\* A curved line joining two notes on the same line or space is called a TIE. The value of the second note is tied to the first. Do not strike the second note.



# CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY

Andante

Musical score for 'Carry Me Back to Old Virginny' in 4/4 time, Andante tempo. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The first staff has a dynamic marking 'p' (MEANS \_\_\_\_\_.) and a series of chords: C, F, C, C7, F, C, G. The second staff continues the melody with chords: C, F, C, D7, G7, C, F, C7, F. The third staff concludes the piece with chords: C, G, C, A7, D7, G7, C.

# SHORTNIN' BREAD

Allegro

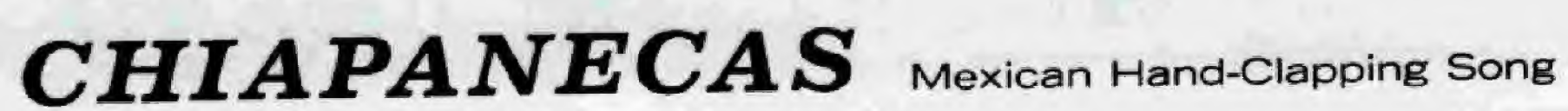
Musical score for 'Shortnin' Bread' in 4/4 time, Allegro tempo. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first staff has a dynamic marking 'p'. The second staff has a dynamic marking 'mf' (MEANS \_\_\_\_\_.) and a series of chords: C, G, C, G, D7, G, G. The third staff continues the melody with chords: G, D7, G, D7, G.

# SEA CHANTEY

Allegro

Musical score for 'Sea Chantey' in 3/4 time, Allegro tempo. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first staff has a dynamic marking 'f' (MEANS \_\_\_\_\_.) and a series of chords: C, F, C. The second staff continues the melody with chords: Am, G, Am, Em. The third staff concludes the piece with chords: F, C, F, C.





**CHIAPANECAS** Mexican Hand-Clapping Song

30



1st

2nd

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled '1st', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a quarter rest. The bottom staff, labeled '2nd', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, followed by a quarter rest. The system concludes with two measures of whole notes: G4 in the 1st staff and G3 in the 2nd staff.

1st

2nd

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled '1st', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a quarter rest. The bottom staff, labeled '2nd', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, followed by a quarter rest. The system concludes with two measures of whole notes: G4 in the 1st staff and G3 in the 2nd staff.

1st

2nd

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled '1st', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a quarter rest. The bottom staff, labeled '2nd', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, followed by a quarter rest. The system concludes with two measures of whole notes: G4 in the 1st staff and G3 in the 2nd staff.

1st

2nd

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled '1st', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a quarter rest. The bottom staff, labeled '2nd', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, followed by a quarter rest. The system concludes with two measures of whole notes: G4 in the 1st staff and G3 in the 2nd staff.



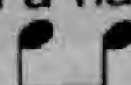


1st







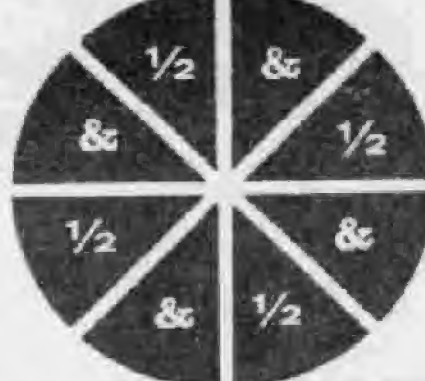

2nd

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled '1st', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a quarter rest. The bottom staff, labeled '2nd', contains a sequence of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3, followed by a quarter rest. The system concludes with two measures of whole notes: G4 in the 1st staff and G3 in the 2nd staff.



# Eighth Notes

Eighth notes are the black notes with a flag added to the stem  or . Two or more eighth notes are written  or . The 8th rest .

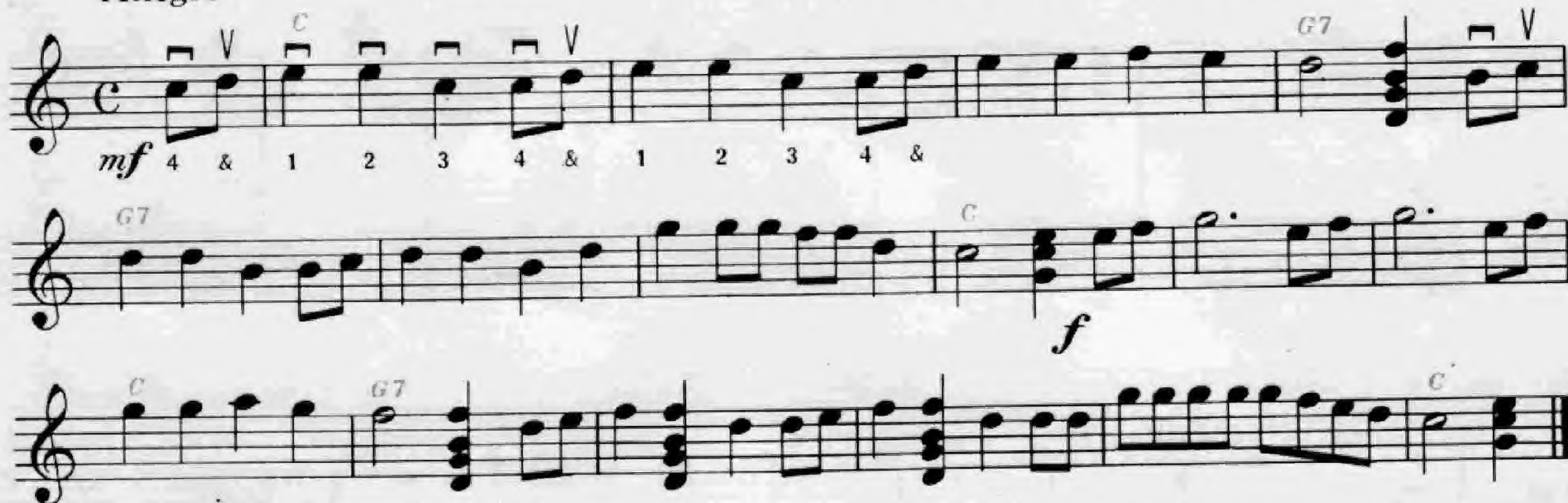
 <b>4</b> WHOLE NOTE  COUNT: 1 2 3 4	 <b>2</b> <b>2</b> 2 HALF NOTES  1 2 3 4	 <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> 4 QUARTER NOTES  1 2 3 4	 <b>1/2</b> <b>&amp;</b> <b>1/2</b> <b>&amp;</b> <b>1/2</b> <b>&amp;</b> <b>1/2</b> <b>&amp;</b> 8 EIGHTH NOTES  1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &
--	---	--	--

Use alternating down  and up stroke 



## POLLY WOLLY DOODLE

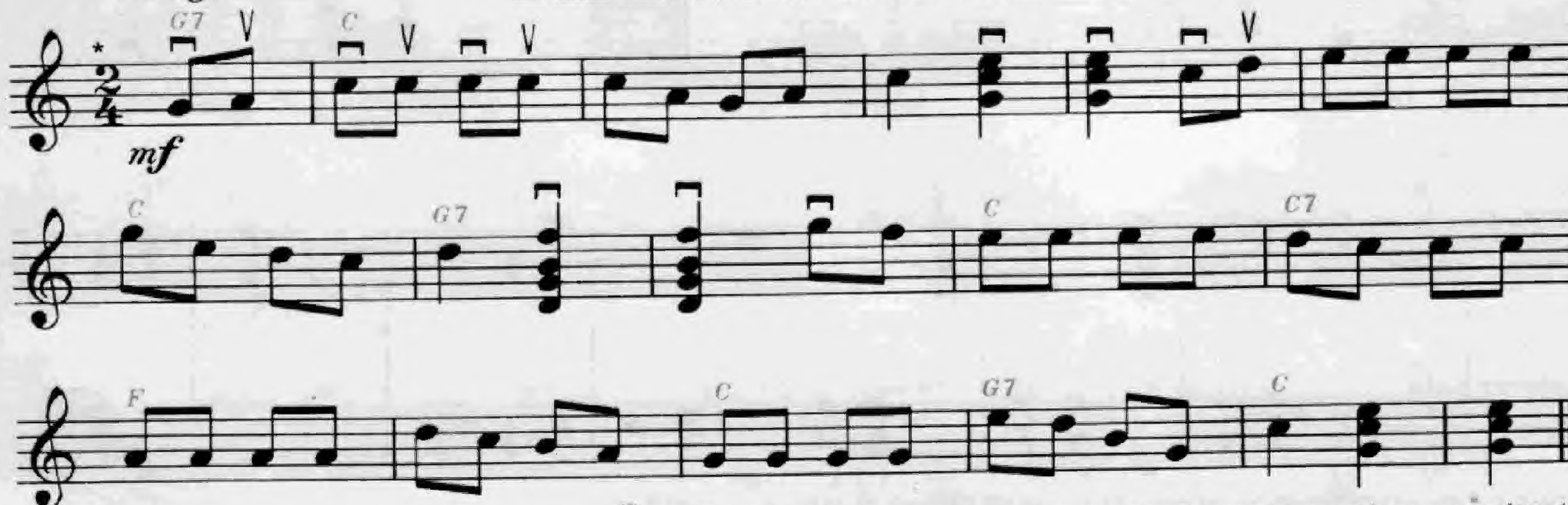
Allegro



Musical score for "Polly Wolly Doodle" in 4/4 time, Allegro. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and includes counts: 4 & 1 2 3 4 & 1 2 3 4 &. Chords C and G7 are indicated. The second staff features a *f* dynamic and a C chord. The third staff includes C and G7 chords.

## SHE'LL BE COMIN' ROUND THE MOUNTAIN

Allegro



Musical score for "She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain" in 2/4 time, Allegro. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and includes counts: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4. Chords G7, C, and V are indicated. The second staff includes C and G7 chords. The third staff includes F, C, G7, and C chords.

\*  $\frac{2}{4}$  — Two beats to a measure, a quarter note receives one beat.



# THE BIG CORRAL

Moderato

Musical score for 'THE BIG CORRAL' in common time (C). The piece starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff contains a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note F4, and then a quarter note E4. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note D4, followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note B3. The piece concludes with a double bar line. Chord symbols above the staff include C, Em, Am, F, C, and G7. A first ending bracket labeled '1. PLAY FIRST TIME ONLY' spans the final two measures, and a second ending bracket labeled '2. PLAY 2ND TIME ONLY' spans the final measure.

## Speed Drill No. 1



Speed drills are for the development of technic and should be practised daily. Start all speed drills slowly and be sure that each note is clear and distinct. On each repetition increase the tempo.

Musical score for 'Speed Drill No. 1' in common time (C). The drill consists of two staves of eighth notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note F4, and then a quarter note E4. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note D4, followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note B3. The piece concludes with a double bar line. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 0) are written above the notes to indicate finger placement.

# BURY ME NOT ON THE LONE PRAIRIE

Moderato

Musical score for 'BURY ME NOT ON THE LONE PRAIRIE' in 4/4 time. The piece starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The first staff contains a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note F4, and then a quarter note E4. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note D4, followed by a half note C4, and then a quarter note B3. The piece concludes with a double bar line. Chord symbols above the staff include G, D7, Am, and G. Crescendo and decrescendo hairpins are used to indicate dynamic changes throughout the piece.

The sign  or the word crescendo, means GROW LOUDER.  
The sign  or the word diminuendo, means GROW SOFTER.



## An illustration of two women in traditional Indian attire sitting under a large, leafy tree. One woman is holding a small object, possibly a flower or a piece of fruit. In the background, there are two small, thatched-roof huts and a body of water with a small boat.

**1st**

STUDENT *mf* (MELODY)

TEACHER *p* (ACCOMPANIMENT)

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains four measures: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The lower staff is in treble clef and contains four measures: a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a half note C4. The first measure of the lower staff has a whole rest above the staff.

1st

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two staves. The top staff is labeled *p* (ACCOMPANIMENT) and the bottom staff is labeled *mf* (MELODY). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of a simple, repetitive tune. The accompaniment provides a harmonic background with chords and single notes.

*mf* (MELODY)



1st

2nd

*mf*

1st

(MELODY)

2nd

*p*

(ACCOMPANIMENT)

1st

2nd

1st

2nd

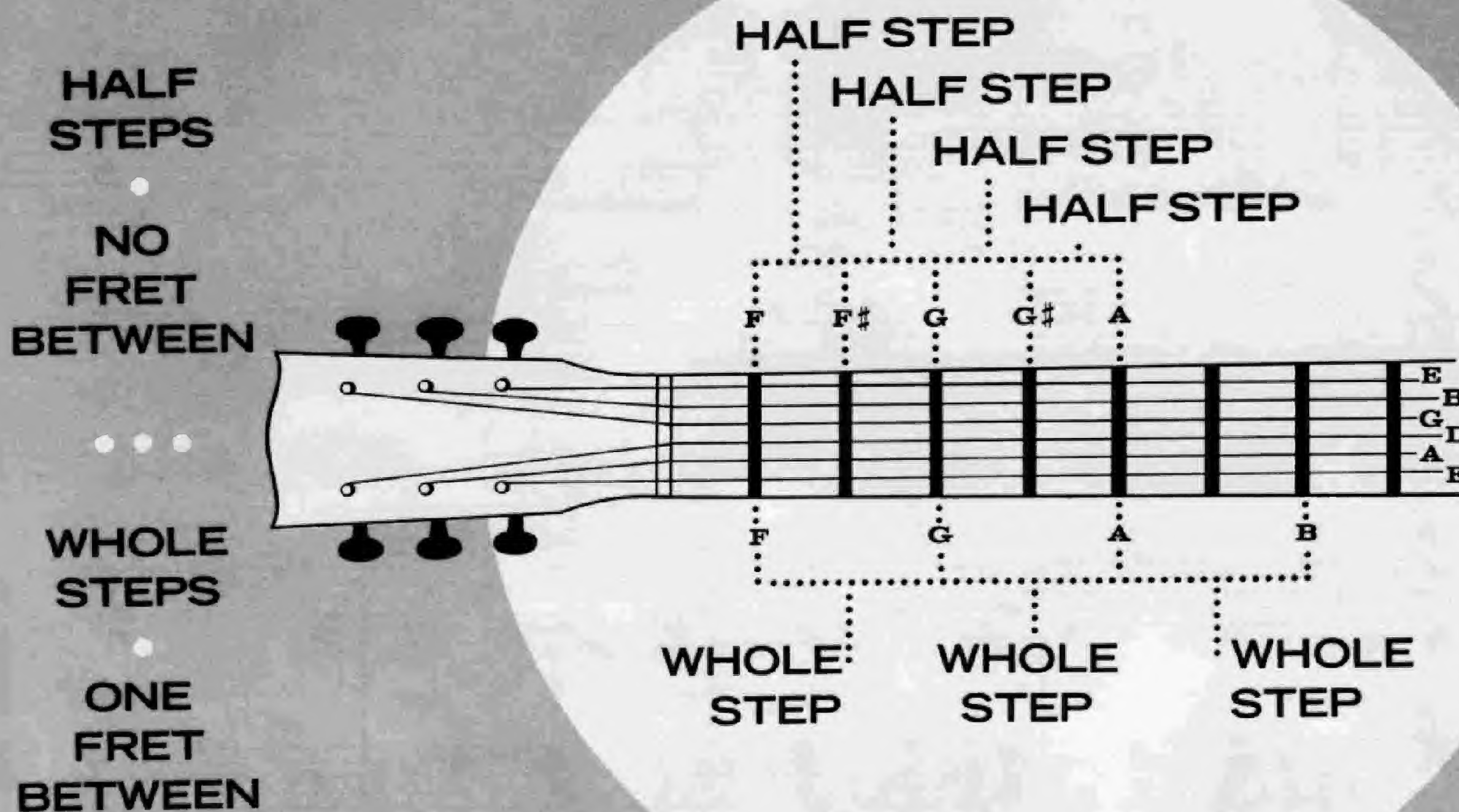
1st

2nd



# # Sharps, b Flats, and ♮ Naturals

The distance from one fret to the next fret, up or down, is a **HALF STEP**. **TWO** half steps make a **WHOLE STEP**.



**SHARPS (#)** RAISE the note a half step. Play the next fret higher.



**FLATS (b)** LOWER the note a half step. If the note is fingered, play the next fret lower. If the note is open, play the 4th fret of the next lower string except if that string is G (3rd string), then play the 3rd fret.



**NATURALS (♮)** CANCEL a previous # or b.



# The Chromatic Scale

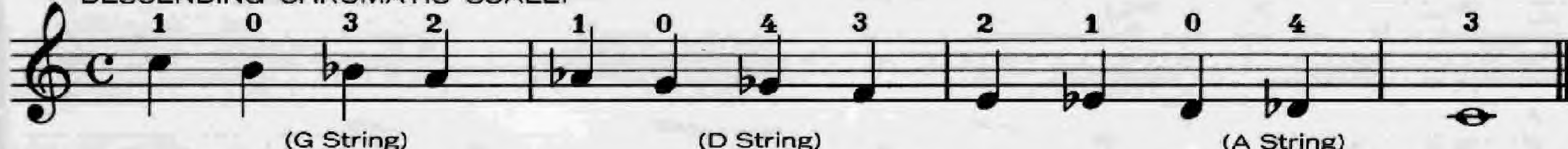
The CHROMATIC SCALE is formed exclusively of HALF STEPS.

Ascending, the CHROMATIC SCALE uses SHARPS, ( $\sharp$ ),  
the descending scale uses FLATS, ( $\flat$ ).

ASCENDING CHROMATIC SCALE:



DESCENDING CHROMATIC SCALE:



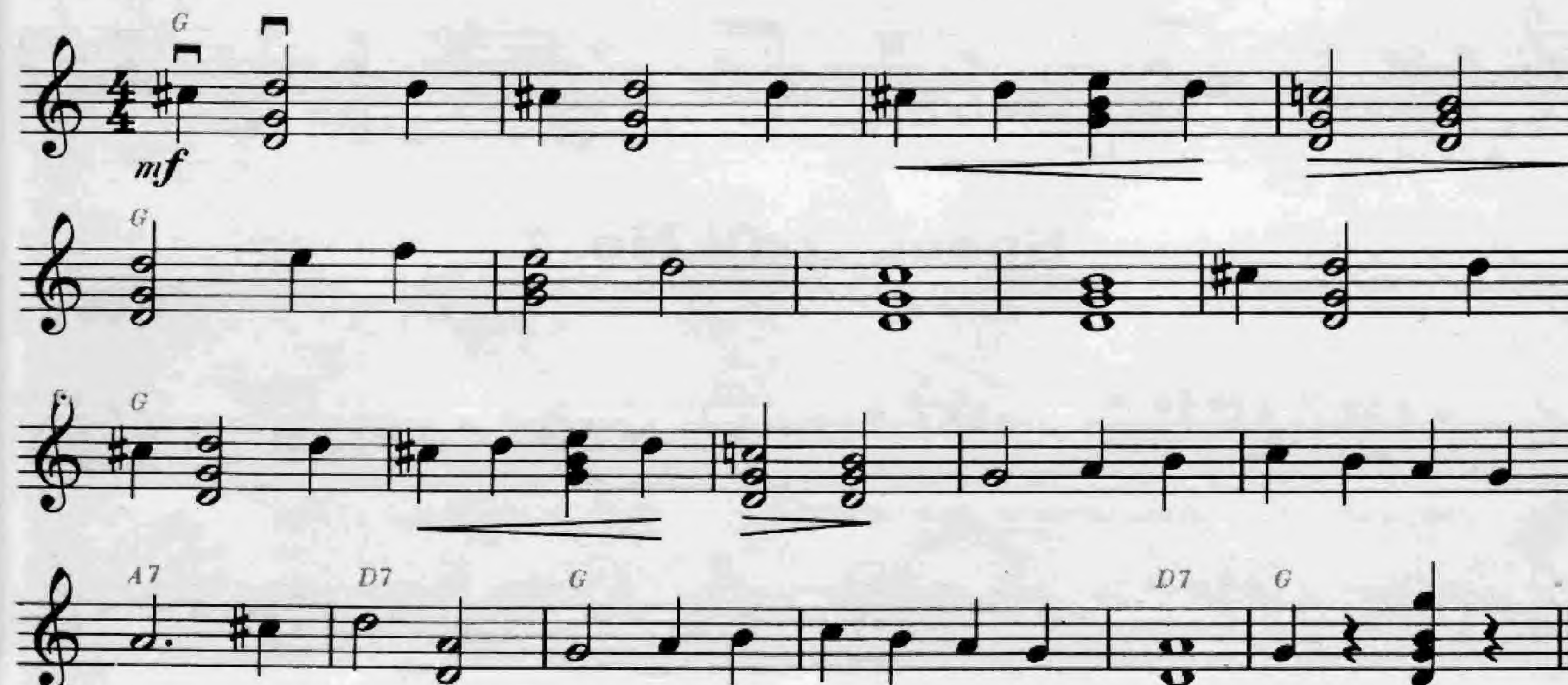
## CHROMATIC WALTZ

Moderato



## HEAR ME LITTLE ONE

Allegro





# COUNTY FAIR

Moderato

mf

C

G7

f

C

G7

C

G7

C

G7

C

G7

## Speed Drill No. 2

Start slowly, then increase tempo on each repetition.





## LA CUCARACHA



Moderato

1st *mf*

2nd *p*

1st

2nd

1st

2nd

1st

2nd

**LEARN BOTH PARTS!** The solo part gives you practice in repeated notes. The 2nd part is further study in chord accompaniment in C.



# The Major Scale

A scale is a succession of eight tones in alphabetical order. All major scales are built in the same form:

**WHOLE STEP, WHOLE STEP, HALF STEP,  
WHOLE STEP, WHOLE STEP, WHOLE STEP, HALF STEP.**

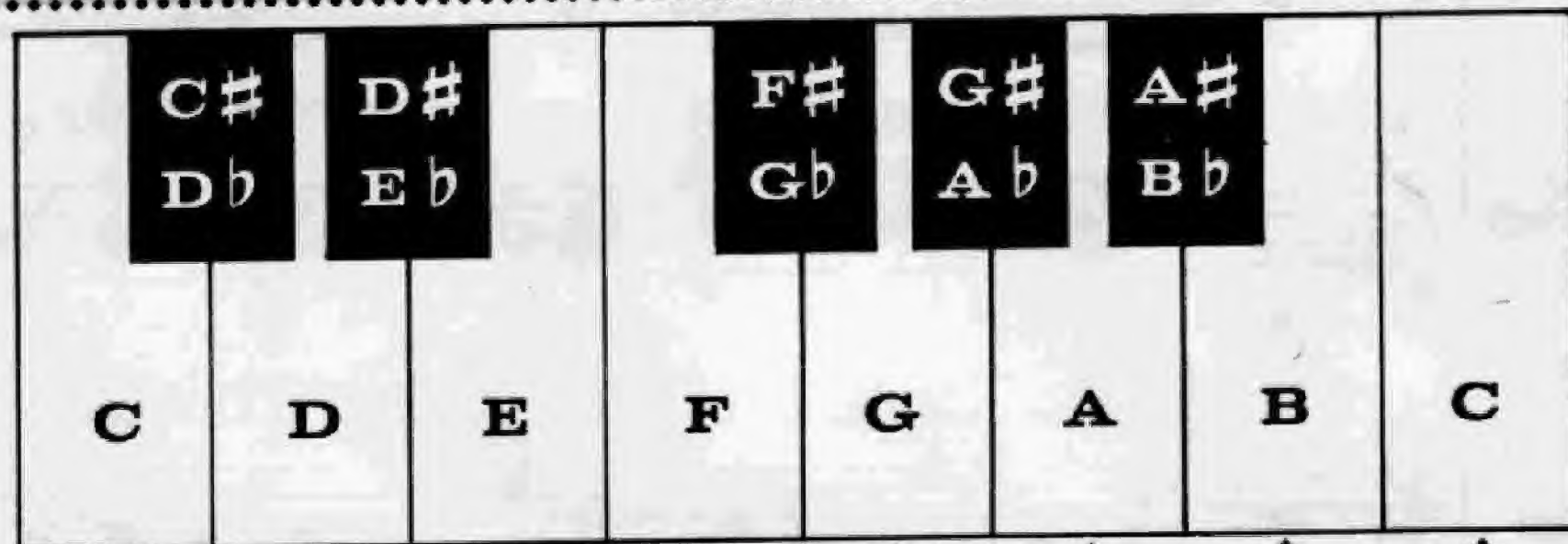
**C major scale**

1 1 1/2 1 1 1 1/2

**the OCTAVE NOTE**

This scale has eight notes. The highest note, having the same letter-name as the first note is called the Octave note.

It is easier to visualize whole steps and half steps on a piano keyboard. Note there are whole steps between every natural note except E-F, and B-C.



**WHOLE STEPS • ONE KEY BETWEEN**  
**HALF STEPS • NO KEY BETWEEN**

↑ WHOLE STEP    ↑ WHOLE STEP    ↑ HALF STEP    ↑ WHOLE STEP    ↑ WHOLE STEP    ↑ WHOLE STEP    ↑ HALF STEP

A MAJOR SCALE may be built starting on ANY NOTE, natural, sharp or flat. Using this pattern, write a MAJOR SCALE, starting on G:

Write a MAJOR SCALE, starting on F:

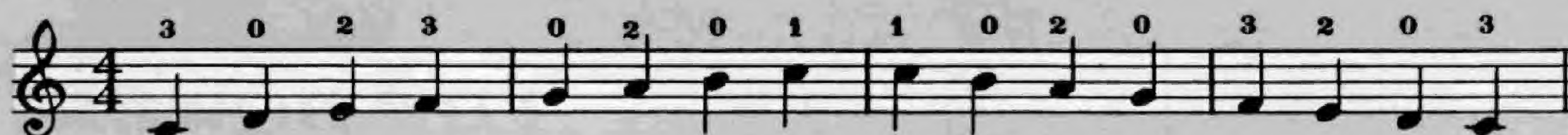
CHECK: Are the notes in alphabetical order?



# Key Signatures

## The Key of C MAJOR:

A piece based on the C MAJOR SCALE is in the KEY OF C MAJOR. Since there are no sharps or flats in the C scale, any sharps or flats occurring in a piece in the KEY OF C MAJOR are called ACCIDENTALS.



## The Key of G MAJOR:

A piece based on the G MAJOR SCALE is in the KEY OF G MAJOR. Since F is sharp in the G scale, every F will be sharp in the key of G major. Instead of making all the F's sharp in the piece, the sharp is indicated at the beginning, in the KEY SIGNATURE. Sharps or flats shown in the KEY SIGNATURE are effective throughout the piece.

Key Signature:  
One Sharp (F#)



## The Key of F MAJOR:

A piece based on the F MAJOR SCALE is in the KEY OF F MAJOR.

The key signature is ONE FLAT (Bb).



If sharps, flats or naturals not shown in the key signature occur in the piece, they are called ACCIDENTALS. ACCIDENTALS are effective only for the measures in which they appear.

The three scales shown above should be practiced every day. Students who do this should have little difficulty playing selections written in C MAJOR, G MAJOR and F MAJOR.



## Three Melodies in Three Keys

### BIRTHDAY SONG

NO SHARPS,  
NO FLATS,  
signature  
is the key  
of C.

Moderato

mf

ONE SHARP,  
signature  
of the key  
of G.

Moderato

f

### THE BOWERY

ONE FLAT,  
signature  
of the key  
of F.

Allegro

### THE BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN

p

mf



# FRÈRE JACQUES

ROUND

**Allegro**



# BILL GROGAN'S GOAT

**Moderato**



# TINKER POLKA

**Allegro**





## Introducing Dotted Quarter Notes



A DOT ...



increases

the length of a note

ONE-HALF!



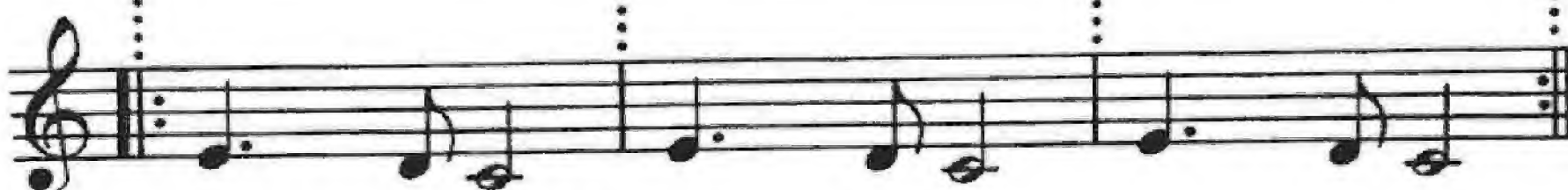
 =  = 3 COUNTS

 =  = 1½ COUNTS

### Preparatory Drill:



The only difference in the following three measures and those directly above them is the way they are written. They should sound the SAME.



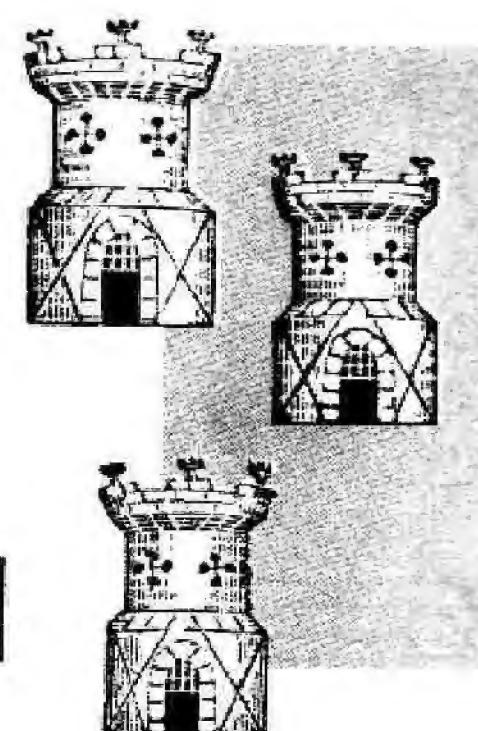
COUNT: 1 & 2 & 3 4

## AULD LANG SYNE





# MARCH OF THE THREE KINGS



Moderato

Am Dm E7 0 0 1 Am

f

Am Dm Am E7 Am E7 Am E7 Am G E7

p

Am Dm E7 Am E7 Am G Am Dm E7 Am

# SANTA LUCIA

Moderato

C G7 C

p

G7 C C Dm

f

Dm G7 C G7 C

# AMERICA

Andante

C Am Dm G C G C G7 C E7 Am

mf

Dm C G7 C G7 C G7

G7 C G F C G7 C G7 C F C G7 C



# THE SPANISH CAVALIER

Andante

Three staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a piano (*p*) dynamic. It contains a melody and a bass line with chords. The second staff continues the melody and bass line. The third staff concludes the piece with a final chord. Chord symbols *C*, *F*, *G7*, and *Dm* are placed above the notes.

## MARCH SONG from "The Chimes of Normandy"

Allegro

Four staves of music in common time (C). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It contains a melody and a bass line with chords. The second staff continues the melody and bass line. The third staff continues the melody and bass line. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final chord. Chord symbols *G7*, *C*, *Am*, *G*, *D7*, *E7*, and *F* are placed above the notes.

## APACHE WAR DANCE

Moderato

Two staves of music in common time (C). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a forte (*f*) dynamic. It contains a melody and a bass line with chords. The second staff continues the melody and bass line. Chord symbols *Em* and *F* are placed above the notes.



# SHEPHERD'S HEY

Allegro

Musical score for 'SHEPHERD'S HEY' in 4/4 time, marked Allegro. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff begins with a repeat sign. The fourth staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Chord symbols (C, G7, F) are written above the notes. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune.

# HAIL! HAIL! THE GANG'S ALL HERE

Moderato

Musical score for 'HAIL! HAIL! THE GANG'S ALL HERE' in common time (C), marked Moderato. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff ends with a repeat sign. Chord symbols (C, G7) are written above the notes. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune.

# OUR BOYS

Allegro

Musical score for 'OUR BOYS' in 4/4 time, marked Allegro. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff ends with a repeat sign. Chord symbols (C, F, D7, G) are written above the notes. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune.



# Certificate of Promotion

This certifies that

\_\_\_\_\_

has mastered and perfected

Book 1 of ALFRED'S BASIC GUITAR COURSE

and is hereby promoted into

Book 2 of ALFRED'S BASIC GUITAR COURSE



Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



# MAGIC CHORD ACCOMPANIMENT GUIDE

KEY	3-PRINCIPAL CHORDS			RELATIVE MINOR			ALTERNATE CHORDS					
C	C	F	G7	Am	Dm	E7	C6 (Am7)	C dim	C Aug	F6	Am6	Dm6
G	G	C	D7	Em	Am	B7	G6 (Em7)	G dim	G Aug	C6	Em6	Am6
F	F	B <sup>b</sup>	C7	Dm	Gm	A7	F6 (Dm7)	F dim	F Aug	B <sup>b</sup> 6	Dm6	Gm6
D	D	G	A7	Bm	Em	F <sup>#</sup> 7	D6 <sup>-</sup> (Bm7)	D dim	D Aug	G6	Bm6	Em6
B <sup>b</sup>	B <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup>	F7	Gm	Cm	D7	B <sup>b</sup> 6 (Gm7)	B <sup>b</sup> dim	B <sup>b</sup> Aug	E <sup>b</sup> 6	Gm6	Cm6
A	A	D	E7	F <sup>#</sup> m	Bm	C <sup>#</sup> 7	A6 (F <sup>#</sup> m7)	A dim	A Aug	D6	F <sup>#</sup> m6	Bm6
E <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>	B <sup>b</sup> 7	Cm	Fm	G7	E <sup>b</sup> 6 (Cm7)	E <sup>b</sup> dim	E <sup>b</sup> Aug	A <sup>b</sup> 6	Cm6	Fm6
E	E	A	B7	C <sup>#</sup> m	F <sup>#</sup> m	G <sup>#</sup> 7 (A <sup>b</sup> 7)	E6 (C <sup>#</sup> m7)	E dim	E Aug	A6	C <sup>#</sup> m6	F <sup>#</sup> m6
A <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>	D <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup> 7	Fm	B <sup>b</sup> m	C7	(Fm7)	A <sup>b</sup> dim	A <sup>b</sup> Aug	D <sup>b</sup> 6	Fm6	B <sup>b</sup> m6
B	B	E	F <sup>#</sup> 7	G <sup>#</sup> m (A <sup>b</sup> m)	C <sup>#</sup> m	D <sup>#</sup> 7 (E <sup>b</sup> 7)	B6 (A <sup>b</sup> m7)	B dim	B Aug	E6	G <sup>#</sup> m6 (A <sup>b</sup> m6)	C <sup>#</sup> m6
D <sup>b</sup>	D <sup>b</sup>	G <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup> 7	B <sup>b</sup> m	E <sup>b</sup> m	F7	D <sup>b</sup> 6 (B <sup>b</sup> m7)	D <sup>b</sup> dim	D <sup>b</sup> Aug	G <sup>b</sup> 6	B <sup>b</sup> m6 (A <sup>b</sup> m6)	E <sup>b</sup> m6
F <sup>#</sup>	F <sup>#</sup>	B	C <sup>#</sup> 7	D <sup>#</sup> m (E <sup>b</sup> m)	G <sup>#</sup> m (A <sup>b</sup> m)	A <sup>#</sup> 7 (B <sup>b</sup> 7)	F <sup>#</sup> 6 (E <sup>b</sup> m7)	F <sup>#</sup> dim	F <sup>#</sup> Aug	B6	D <sup>#</sup> m6 (E <sup>b</sup> m)	G <sup>#</sup> m6 (A <sup>b</sup> m6)

o = in chord diagram indicates optional fingering.

— = string not to be played.

Numbers under diagram indicate fingering:

O = Open

1 = Index finger

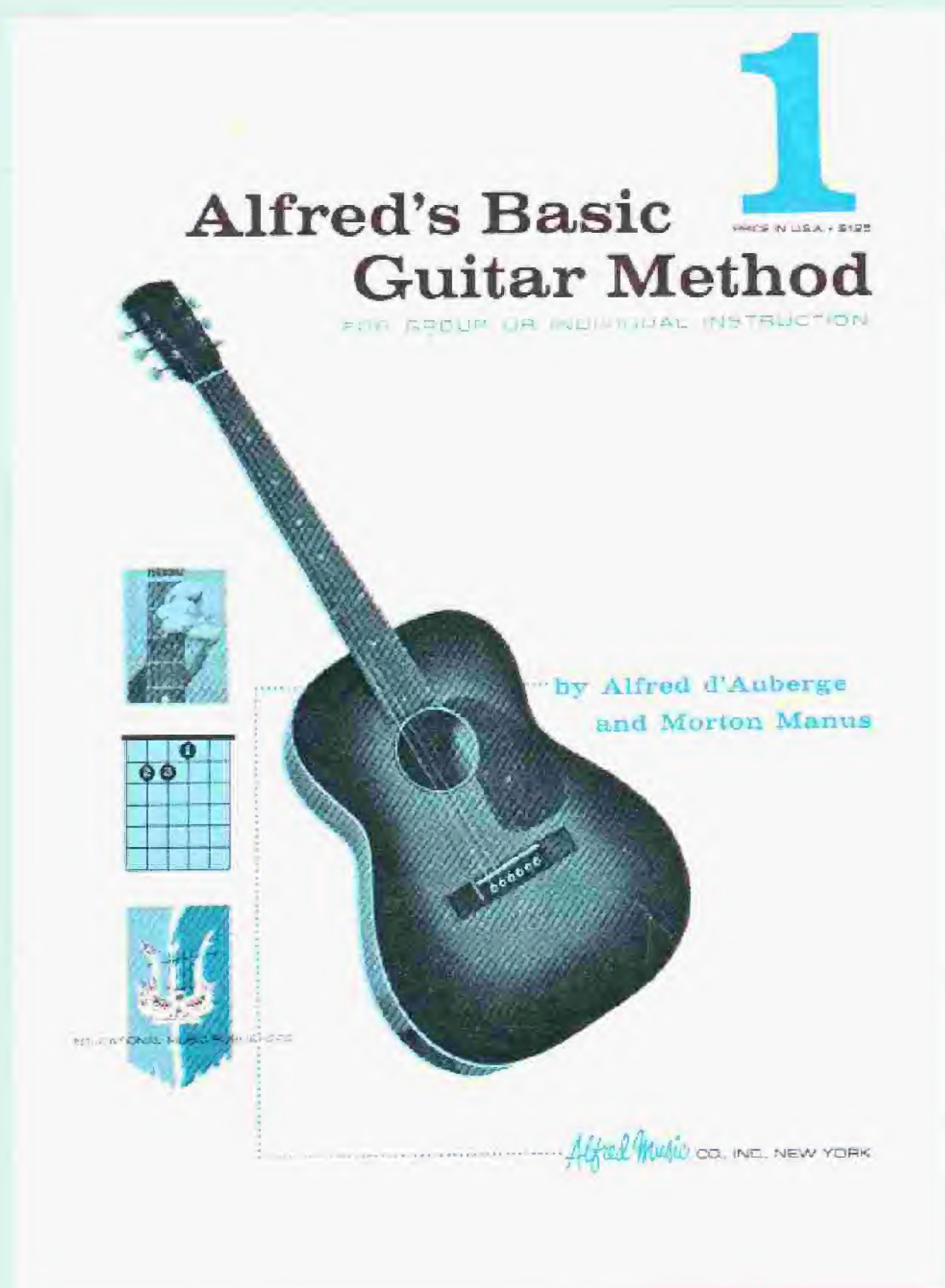
2 = Middle finger

3 = Ring finger

4 = Pinky



BOOKS 1 THRU 8



*the quickest, easiest,  
most enjoyable method  
of learning to play the*  
**Guitar**